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VOL. LXXXIX NO. 118 VICTORIA, B. C. SATURDAY MAY 2 1903. FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

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Two Hours In Session

Local Legislators Close an Uneventful Week With A Half Holiday.

Kootenay Central Bill Provokes Differences of Opinion ---Routine.

Minister of Finance Gives Evidence Before Special Committee.

Yesterday was an exceptionally uneventful day in the local House, differences of view as to details in the Kootenay Central Railway Bill alone provoking controversy. There was a clearing of the order paper by passage of routine measures of various kinds, and the members were able to take their departure from the forum by 4 o'clock.

The Railway committee presented its 10th and final report, stating the preamble duly proved of the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Coal & Railway Company. A bill to amend the Poisons Act (Oliver) and a bill to amend the Mutual Fire Insurance Companies' Act (Prentice) were introduced and given first readings. The Port Simpson General Hospital Incorporation Bill took its third reading, and the South African War Land Grant Act Amendment Bill was considered for one brief moment in committee, a progress report being presented in consequence of the member for Rossland desiring to introduce amendments.

Upon the House going into committee upon the Police and Prisons' Regulation Act Amendment Bill, the Attorney-General introduced a new section restoring to the superintendent of police, the supplementary office of warden of jails, taken away by ill-advised legislation of 1899. Hon. Mr. Eberts explained that there was no intention of creating a new office or of interfering with the present efficient superintendent of police, Mr. F. S. Hussey. The amendment was unanimously agreed to, and the bill reported.

The New Westminster Act Amendment Bill was also passed through committee and reported complete without amendment.

The Kootenay Central Railway Company Bill was presented for second reading by the Attorney-General, who explained that the intention of the measure was to remove certain ambiguities in the incorporation bill of 1901, the Railway committee having recommended that legislation be initiated by the government. The bill had been drawn to conform with the model railway act, and the railway to be built would open up an especially promising mineral and agricultural region, the road being projected to run from Fort Steele to Elko and from Fort Steele to Golden.

Mr. Gilmour heartily approved of construction of the lines in question, but disapproved of the method of favoritism shown in behalf of the Railway Company. If the House made rules, as for the deposit by railway companies of $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith, it should stick by them.

Mr. Houston held that the bill as drawn did not conform with the Model Railway Act, but anticipated that this might very well be remedied in committee.

The bill was given second reading and went into committee, where a hard fight was made against it, on the ground that it did not conform with the terms of the Model Railway Act, granting as it did subsidiary powers. The section dealing with these was eliminated and the bill reported complete with amendments.

Then the bill to incorporate the Kootenay Development and Tramway Company (Green) had its second reading unopposed, and was committed with Mr. Kidd as chairman. The committee rose, reporting progress.

Next came the third reading of the Quatsino Railway Bill, the Supreme Court Amendment Bill—Mr. McPhillips getting in his amendment to the effect that the provisions of section two shall not apply unless their be danger of irreparable damage being done—and the Companies' Winding-up Act.

Everything else "stood over," Mr. Curtis incidentally mentioning that he proposed to bring in another bill making it improper for members to accept passes.

The House rose until Monday very shortly after 4 o'clock.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

Mr. Tatlow asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

What are the names of the tenderers and amounts of the tenders received for all work and furniture in connection with Government House, and to whom were contracts awarded?

Hon. Mr. Wells replied:

For work of construction:

R Drake (awarded)	44,764 50
J. Coughlan	47,500 00
T. Catterall	49,390 00
Victoria Brick Co., Ltd.	54,458 00
M. Humber	57,432 00

For furniture:

Weller Bros. and D. Spencer, 7½ per cent on sterling cost (awarded).

Heating:

J. Coughlan	$ 4,200 00
C. M. Cookson (awarded)	4,975 00
Leek & Co.	4,980 00
J. H. Warner	5,296 50
J. Colbert	5,350 00
A. Sheret	6,417 00

NOTICES OF MOTION.

By Mr. Tatlow—Questions the Minister of Finance:

1. What was the amount of the overdraft on April 30th, 1903?

2. How much has been expended on the New Westminster bridge up to April 30th, 1903?

3. How much has been received on account of loan to April 30th, 1903?

Mr. Curtis to move:

Whereas bill No. 16, which confirms the Order in Council of 18th March, 1902, cancelling the Crown grants of lots 4,503 and 4,504, group 1, Kootenay district, containing about 625,370 acres, the proposed grantees therein named being the Columbia & Western Railway Company, has been laid before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his immediate assent thereto recommended by the Hon. Premier:

And whereas, as stated in the instructions issued by the Governor-General in Council (Canada), dated 29th November, 1882, "the power of veto by the Crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically non-existent":

And whereas instead of vetoing or assenting, the Lieutenant-Governor has the power of reserving a bill for the assent of the Governor-General, and it is stated in said instructions that "he (the Lieutenant-Governor) should do so in his capacity as a Dominion officer only, and on instructions from the Governor-General":

And whereas, "The Dominion Executive held it to be at variance with the principles of constitutional government for a Lieutenant-Governor to reserve a bill for the pleasure of the Governor-General" which is "entirely within the legislative authority of the provincial legislature and in which no Dominion or Imperial interests are involved": (Todd's Parliamentary Government in the Colonies, 2nd Ed., pp. 517-518)

And whereas bill No. 16 comes strictly within the class that ought not to be reserved, and is of the class that the Dominion authorities for the very same reasons have repeatedly refused to disallow as they did refuse in the case of the Railway Lands Timber Royalty Act, 1901, which was duly assented to by His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, the Dominion authorities basing their refusal to disallowance on the grounds stated by the Hon. Minister of Justice that the Act dealt only with "matters undoubtedly within the legislative authority of the province and not affecting any matter of Dominion authority," thus furnishing a recent and pointed precedent for assent being given to this bill No. 16:

And whereas the grantees mentioned in the Crown grants never had, under the Statutes Act, under which they purported to be made, or otherwise, any legal, just or moral claim to the lands therein mentioned:

And whereas many pre-emptors, land purchasers, timber licensees and others are threatened, and in some cases are being harassed, with law suits and injunctions through the claim of the Columbia & Western Railway Company, under the said Crown grants, and are suffering great loss and damage, and settlers and prospectors, to the great detriment of the province, are deterred from making locations:

Therefore, be it resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Dominion authorities are not justified in instructing His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to reserve said bill No. 16; that it is highly in the public interest that assent should be given to the bill at the earliest possible moment; that the House approves of the policy the Hon. Premier is pursuing in not asking for supply until such assent be given, and that the House pledges its support to the Hon. Premier in requesting, as he has requested, immediate assent to bill No. 16.

Mr. Curtis to ask the Minister of Finance:

1 What railway companies are assessed and liable to pay taxes at present on their property used for railway purposes within the province? What is the mileage within the province of each railway so assessed, the total amount of assessment, the rate of taxation and the amount of tax payable this fiscal year by each such railway?

2 What railway lines in the province are exempt from taxation and how many years to come?

3. What is the fair actual value of the property within the province used for railway purposes owned by each of said railway companies? And if assessed on the same basis as other owners of real estate, what would the total assessment and what the taxes for the present year the province would be entitled to?

4. If the government had not the information asked for in question 3 as to the value of any particular railway, what are the proportionate value of its property in B. C., based on its total mielage and its mileage in B. C., taking the value to be the capital cost as given in the report of the Canadian Minister of Railways, and what on this basis would be the total assessment and what the total amount of yearly taxes payable?

5. Is it the intention of the government to increase the present assessment basis of $3,000 per mile of railway to a higher basis?

6. If not, why not?

Mr. Curtis to ask the government:

1 Is the government aware that the contractor or architect is allowing aliens to do decorative work on Government House when there are residents of the province thoroughly capable of doing the work?

2. Will the government investigate the matter, and finding it to be as stated, have such employment discontinued forthwith?

3 Is the government aware that on the new line of railway in the province being extended from or connected with railways in the United States and worked in connection therewith, nearly all the employees on such new lines in the province are aliens brought in from the States under contract in defiance of the Statutes in that behalf?

4 If not, will it investigate the matter and finding it to be so, communicate with the railway companies contravening the law and arrange for a fair proportion of employees on all railways in the province and crossing the international boundary line being Canadians, and failing a satisfactory arrangement being made by the companies, will it put the law in motion to remedy the grievance?

FILIPINO LEADER CAUGHT.

Manila, May 1.—Governor Cailles, of Laguna province, and party of volunteers yesterday captured Rios, the fanatical Filipino leader, in that part of the Island of Luzon.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

United States Government Gracefully Accepts the Slav's Gold Brick.

Washington, May 1.—Secretary Hay has bade a graceful acknowledgment of Russia's statement of her purposes relative to Manchuria, involving her repudiation of sinister designs in that quarter. The Secretary's note addressed to Count Cassini, expresses regret that there should have been even a temporary doubt as to the Russian position in the matter. Incidentally, of course, the note serves to make prominent the record of Russia's position as verbally explained to the United States.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WORKERS STRIKE

Building Trades in Toronto Paralyzed by Latest Addition to List.

Special to Colonist.

Toronto, May 1.—Seven hundred and twenty-five carpenters, seven hundred builders' laborers and fifteen granite cutters, or about 1,400 men, went out on strike today for higher wages. A joint meeting of the Carpenters' Union last night rejected the employers' offer of 32½ cents an hour. They have been getting 30 cents and demand 35 cents.

TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE.

Atlantic Liner Damaged by Heavy Seas Which Sweep on Board.

New York, May 1.—The steamer Deutschland arrived today after a slow trip. She was obliged to steam under reduced speed two days owing to gales and tremendous seas which smashed boats and caused other damage about the upper decks.

BEARDING THE LION.

American Consul Runs Foul of Germanic Officialdom With Results.

Solingen, Rhenish, Prussia, May 1.—United States Consul Landeger was fined thirty marks today by the judge of a local court, for disorderly conduct in the court room, where he was present as a witness. Mr. Landeger protested that he was a United States official, and could not be fined in that manner, and the judge sentenced him to three days' imprisonment for continued disorderly behaviour. The consul left the court room without being arrested.

PERIPATETIC OPERATORS.

British Stock Jobbers Indulge in May Day Athletic Feat.

London, May 1.—Eighty seven members of the London Stock Exchange started this morning from Westminster Bridge on a May Day walk to Brighton Aquarium. Much interest centers in the contest for the stock jobbers had been training for several weeks and considerable money changed hands. The start was effected at 6:30 o'clock. Thousands of persons turned out at every suburb to meet the mud-bespattered pedestrians, whose numbers had been reduced nearly one-half by the time they passed Red Hill, 20 miles from the start. E. F. Broad won, reaching Brighton at 4:05 p. m.

FRANCE WELCOMES GREAT BRITAIN'S KING

His Majesty Greeted by Applauding People of Paris---Gorgeous Spectacle Presented by Streets and Buildings---President Loubet and Cabinet Receive Their August Visitor.

WALLS OF SOLDIERY IN BOULEVARD

Paris, May 1.—King Edward arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and was accorded a hearty reception by Republican France. His Majesty's welcome at the Dauphine Railroad station by President Loubet and the chief officers of state, and his drive through the avenues, the Bois de Boulogne and the Champs Elysees, presented a continuous succession of brilliant spectacles. Everywhere the populace gave the King an enthusiastic greeting, the demonstration at the Place Del Etoile and the Place De la Concorde becoming tumultuous, King Edward saluting and bowing to the people. Vast crowds filled the boulevards from the early hours, people struggling to gain the vantage points along the route to be followed by the Royal procession.

On the square fronting the railroad station was a surging mass of humanity. A detachment of the First Cuirasseurs in showy uniforms, with glittering breastplates and helmets, and waving plumes, held back the crowd. The front of the station was elaborately decorated with crimson and gold hangings, and the interior was transformed into a superb reception room, hung with Gobelin tapestry, having crimson and gold furnishings, and decorated with flowers and plants. On the balcony was stationed the band of the Republican Guards.

President Loubet, surrounded by his cabinet ministers, the presidents of the senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Grand Commander of the Legion of Honor, the military and naval dignitaries presented an imposing appearance. As the train entered the station the trumpets sounded a royal salute and the band played "God Save the King."

King Edward descended from his car and advanced slowly and alone, smiling and saluting. He wore the scarlet uniform of a British Field Marshal. President Loubet stepped forward and grasped the King's hand. The meeting between the Sovereign and the President was cordial, almost demonstrative. M. Loubet welcomed the King to France, and His Majesty smiling replied in French, expressing his thanks for the splendid manifestation in his honor. King Edward and the members of his party entered the state carriages with gorgeously clad postillions and outriders, and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers drove to the British embassy.

The route for the procession was through the beautiful avenue Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue Des Champs Elysees, arched with chestnut trees in full bloom. The lowering clouds which marked the earlier part of the day had broken up, and the sun came forth to add to the splendor of the spectacle. The avenues were lined with solid ranks of dragoons, cuirassiers, horse artillery, field batteries, and infantry, guns, helmets, and other trappings gleaming in the sun light. Behind these martial walls the people were banked in solid masses, and all the trees, windows, and balconies, house tops, were crowded with spectators. It was estimated that half a million people gathered along the lines.

At the Arch De Triomph the scene was majestic, long lines of soldiers, a forest of waving banners, blaring bugles and rolling drums, and succeeding bands taking up "God Save the King." The President and King were continually acclaimed as they passed through the living walls of soldiery. Among the populace occasionally discordant shouts were heard, but the prevailing sentiment was strongly friendly. When the line reached the Place De La Concorde a battery of great guns crashed forth in a Royal salute.

King Edward alighted at the British embassy on the Rue Du Faubourg, where sumptuous apartments had been prepared for him, including a throne room, furnished in the art treasures of Borghes Palace, above the embassy the Royal standard of Great Britain was raised. The Rue Du Faubourg was densely packed and the crowds continuously acclaimed His Majesty.

After a brief rest King Edward proceeded with an escort of cuirassiers to the Elysees Palace, where he was received by President Loubet. They remained together for some time. When the King was on his way to the Elysees the crowds continued their friendly manifestations. Paris today was given up to elaborate festivities, the government encouraging fetes similar to those of the 14th of July. The boulevards were ablaze with color, floral arches, and artistic devices symbolical of royalty. Street parades and dances were going on everywhere. Some of the kiosks displayed caricatures of King Edward and anti-British badges were seen, but in the main the sentiment of the people was most friendly, and no notable manifestation of hostility was recorded.

The Disaster at Frank

Slight Falls of Rock Continue to Alarm Stricken Community.

All Danger of a Flood From Choked River Now Averted.

Pack Train Road Being Constructed Around the Miles of Debris.

Special to Colonist.

Frank, N. W. T., May 1.—Now and then a noise of a quantity of loose rock rumbling down the sides of Turtle mountain disturbs the people left in Frank, and the numbers who have been brought there as a result of the disaster, but no further slide is anticipated. During Thursday night there were two loud noises from the mountain, probably of falling rock, but otherwise all was quiet. William Pearce of Calgary, Dominion Superintendent of Mines, and a geologist of some standing, made an examination of the scene of the slide, and he has reported that no earthquake or volcanic action was responsible for the great avalanche which enveloped Frank and brought death to 62—for that is the revised number of the roll of the dead, including eight women and 20 children. Mr. Pearce says the rock slide extends across the valley, and on the opposite side of the bank for the distance of a mile from Turtle mountain, and is spread out fan-like, so that the extreme end is nearly two miles wide.

The danger of flood as a result of the damming of Old Man's river and Gold creek by the tremendous mounds of rock which hurtled down the mountain side, has now been averted. Both streams are piled high with rock for a considerable distance, but it is anticipated that there is no immediate danger from flood, although, if rains set in, the problem might be a serious one. Old Man's river and Gold creek were both emptying below the lower tunnel, and the [illegible] is rising slowly.

At a meeting, held this morning, Mr. McCarthy, general manager of the coal company, and Inspector of Mines Frank B. Smith, of Calgary, were requested to make an inspection of the mountain as soon as possible in conjunction with W. W. Leach, geologist of the Crow's Nest Coal Company. This inspection will take place this morning, when the party will climb the mountain and ascertain if possible if there is any likelihood of a second slide.

A resolution was passed at this morning's meeting endorsing the course of the police if they deemed it necessary at any time to be more stringent in the handling of the liquor traffic. A great number of the rougher element are in town. There are also a great number of visitors who have come for the purpose of sightseeing and all the hotels are crowded. The general business is at a standstill.

A pack train road is being constructed from here to the terminus of the C. P. R. on the eastern side of this slide, and Supt. Taylor, of the C. P. R., who is in charge, is rushing matters with all possible speed. All mails for the time being are to be brought in from the East on pack horses, and Inspector Davidson, of the N. W. M. P., who is here in company with Inspector Douglas and a detachment of 16 men from McLeod, states every possible assistance will be given to facilitate a regular pack train service on the road.

In an interview with the Colonist correspondent, Manager McCarthy, who donated $100 to the relief work, stated that while he was not prepared to speak officially for the immediate future of the company, he could state officially that the mine could be put in good working order for about $500. This refers, of course, only to the interior of the mine. The damage outside to plant and property will total up to about $100,000.

One more body, supposed to be that of T. de Lapp, was taken from the ruins late this afternoon, making a total of nine so far recovered.

Several loud thunder-like reports are heard at intervals from the top of the mountain, and it gives a feeling of uneasiness to the townspeople.

NEWS AT OTTAWA.

Official Reports of the Dominion Superintendent of Mines.

Wm. Pearce, Dominion superintendent of mines, has wired to the Premier from Frank as follows;

"Eighty-three killed, of whom fifteen were women and fifteen children. There will be no trouble by the damming of the river. A rock slide, about four thousand feet long and extending from the top of Turtle mountain westerly, extends across the valley and on the opposite bank for one and one-quarter of a mile from the front of Turtle mountain, and is spread out fan-like so that at the extreme end it is nearly two miles wide. There is no trace of the river for one mile, but the water is now going through the rock as fast as it came down. It is thought there will not be any further slide. There was no earthquake or volcano. All working in the mine except two escaped."

A later despatch received by the Premier from Mr. Pearce said:

"The following is probably nearer the correct estimate of the loss than any yet: Thirty-four men, eight women and twenty children killed, eleven injured, probably only two or three dangerously. Only two were killed near the mine.

"Ten bodies have been recovered. The remainder are nearly all buried under many feet of rock, but possibly a few near the edge of the slide may be recovered.

"The killed includes twenty-one miners, and among others are ranchers, merchants, liverymen, engineers, railway contractors and laborers. Six cottages were totally destroyed by rock."

PREFONTAINE TO INVESTIGATE

Government Will Take No Action Re Fish Traps in Meantime.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New Westminster, May 1.—Aulay Morrison, M. P., who returned from Ottawa lately, says there is no fear of the government sanctioning the use of salmon traps, or at least for the present no action will be taken until Hon. Mr. Prefontaine has posted himself personally on the situation, to do which he will come here after the session.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS.

Results of the Week's Work Among Mines in the District.

Phoenix, B. C., May 1.—Boundary ore shipments for the past week are as follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 7,566 tons; Mother Lode mine to the Greenwood smelter, 2,190 tons; Emma mine to Trail smelter, 350 tons; total for the week, 10,166 tons; total for the year to date, 162,770 tons. The Granby smelter treated 7,727 tons of ore this past week, making a total of 107,329 tons for the year 1903.

WIRINGS FROM THE CAPITAL

Dr. Bell to Receive Merited Honors From Cambridge University.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 1.—Dr. Bell, acting director of the Geological survey, left for England today to receive his degree of D. Sc. from Cambridge University.

The subsidy contract with the Australian-Canadian steamer line expired today. Australia suggested an improvement in the service, but negotiations are not yet concluded, and the service will be continued meantime on the old basis.

The Kootenay Central Railway Company bill passed the Senate Railway committee today.

Hon. J. W. Carmichael, who resigned his Senatorship a few days ago, died suddenly at his home at New Glasgow this morning.

Mainland Briefly Told

Arrival of Lumber Workers From the South Relieves Situation.

Well Known Provincial Miner Makes His Mark in California.

Inhanced Price of Copper Again Directs Attention to Island Claims.

Vancouver, May 1.—Labor plentiful in the woods. Sawyers, fallers and shingle hands are coming in from the Sound, in twos and trees, and have been coming in, in that way, since announcement was made of the closing of the mills on the Sound. Mill men say that should they continue to come as they are now, that there will be enough hands for everybody. In fact at the present time the situation has been greatly relieved.

It is believed that the wide publicity given to the fact that labor was scarce in the woods of British Columbia and wages were high, through the mediums of the Seattle Times and Victoria Colonist, is partly responsible for the influx of labor from the Sound.

ELIXIR OF LIFE.

J. F. Bledsoe, M. I. M. E., the well known mining and newspaper man, who was associated with several of the most prominent newspapers in British Columbia a few years ago, and who spent 15 years in striving to compound a drug which would stay the wasting process of the tissues of the body, and prolong life, claims to have found the secret, and is now located in San Francisco advertising his drug for sale, which he calls Biodoros. Incredible as this alleged discovery may seem, all who know Mr. Bledsoe and their name is legion will give him credit of possessing unusual erudition and great sincerity.

MINING MAN RETURNS.

W. G. Tanner, the mining man, who has spent several months in Seattle, has returned to Vancouver. Mr. Tanner says changed conditions have brought him back to the province. Copper is 15 cents a pound, and the low grade surface mines of Vancouver Island can be worked to advantage at those figures. The establishment of the Ladysmith and Crofton smelter means that mine owners can get their ore treated at living rates, and that the transportation facilities were greatly improved. McKenzie scheme in buying the big tug in Portland and fitting her up to carry ore, was but one of many ore carrying propositions now on foot. He was sure there was going to be a movement in Coast mines, and his knowledge of the Coast and its mines convinced him that he should be here on the spot. He had not come empty-handed having ample capital at his command to work any proposition he was convinced there was good profit in. The Coast mines, he was convinced, were surface mines, but it was perhaps better to have the ore on the top than to go down into the bowels of the earth for it. The copper was in the country. As one illustration of what could be done, the Yreka mine on Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, was taken hold of some time ago by two men without capital, and they were now shipping 100 tons a day, and could ship 500 if they had the facilities. Mr. Tanner said that in the early days of Van Anda it cost the company $80 to handle their ore, and treatment was never less than $6. Now copper ore can be handled in the province cheaper than any place in the world, Mexico and Japan included.

Thirty insurance men of Vancouver took their annual outing at Agassiz today.

It is probable that the phonograph system of teaching foreign languages will be introduced in the High school here.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

Philadelphia, May 1.—The directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company today declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

Ottawa House Now In Supply

The Chinese Immigration Bill Laid Over for Another Week.

Members Seek Information--Financial Doings of Minister of Marine.

Ottawa, May 1.—The House was in supply all day on public works estimates. Consideration of the Chinese Immigration bill has been deferred until next week, as members are desirous of studying correspondence just brought down.

The government was questioned as to Hon. Mr. Prefontaine's claim that Quebec public works were to be administered by him. The chairman ruled the question out of order.

Mr. Borden protested against this star chamber proceeding, and Mr. Fielding hinted that legislation assigning the duties to two ministers would show what items will be spent by Hon. Mr. Sutherland. Mr. Borden was not satisfied with this, and asked when the sitting lasted six weeks the public should be enlightened. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to commit himself.

Mr. Bennett congratulated Hon. Mr. Prefontaine on defeating his cabinet enemies and landing his job.

Hon. Mr. Scott declined to state the nature of the interview between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the King last summer

HOLIDAY DIET.

Berlin, May 1.—The Prussian Diet today adjourned for the summer vacation.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS COMPLAIN

Ask Government for Protection from Their Protectors.

St. John's, Nfld., May 1.—French and British warships are expected at Bay St. George, Nfld., next week to supervise the annual opening of the herring fishing season. The coast folk at Bay St. George recently held a large public meeting, at which they prayed the Colonial government to endeavor to secure for them, this season, better treatment than they have hitherto enjoyed in the past. They declare they have been harrassed by the crews of the warships and subjected to much ill-treatment.

RUSSIAN FLIM FLAM.

Lord Lansdowne Announces Receipt of Characteristic Explanations.

London, May 1.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne announced in the House of Lords today that he had received verbal assurances from Russian ambassador in regard to Manchuria. The ambassador's statement as repeated by Lord Lansdowne was on practically the same lines as Foreign Minister Lamsdorf's to United States Ambassador McCormick at St. Petersburg. The Russian ambassador here assured Lord Lansdowne that Russia was not desirous of excluding foreign consuls from Manchuria or obstructing foreign commerce, or of monopolizing the use of the ports as she considers the development of foreign commerce to be one of the main objects for which she constructed railroads in that part of the world.

ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS

Preliminary Cases are Prepared and Documents Were Exchanged Yesterday.

Washington, May 1.—The case of the United States which is to be laid before the Alaskan Boundary commission has been completed, and was today delivered at the British Embassy here. At the same time the British case was turned over in London to the American Embassy. The United States makes a volume of no less than 650 pages. The next step will be the preparation of the counter cases, and these must be delivered, one in Washington and one in London, July 3 next. All this is preparatory to the meeting of the joint commission, which will take place in London September 3, on which day printed arguments of counsel must be submitted.

ANOTHER BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Eight Millions Worth of Construction Affected by Movement.

Baltimore, Md., May 1.—A general strike in the building trades occurred here today, involving so far 4,000 men. The main issue is the employment of non-unionists. About $8,000,000 of construction work is affected.

PITTSBURG IN LINE.

Many Trades Affected by Extensive Labor Strike.

Pittsburg, May 1.—The boiler makers, ornamental and house smiths and stationery hoisting engineers in Pittsburg and Alleghany quit work today, the employers having refused to concede their demands. Six hundred boiler makers and four hundred helpers are idle. The Brotherhood of International Boiler Makers and Ship Builders have been notified, and where the men are employed by the same contractors in other cities the men will be required to strike in sympathy. As many of the engineers are employed by the American Bridge Company, it is thought the strike will also affect the structural iron workers.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

is made of pure fats and oils and contains no dangerous ingredient. It is pure soap that gives absolute satisfaction. 11B

LADY DOCTOR DEAD.

Toronto, May 1.—Dr. Emily Howard Jennings Stowe, the first woman to practise medicine in Canada, is dead.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

Omaha, May 1.—Eighteen hundred men, including teamsters, hotel and restaurant employees and members of the building trades, struck today. Sympathetic strikes are anticipated which will bring the number on strike to 3,000.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC FIGHT.

Keene Prepares to Appeal Suit Against Harriman for Control.

Cincinnati, O., May 1.—In the suit of the Keene interests to enjoin the Harriman interests from voting the stock held by the Union Pacific Company at the postponed annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Company, the appeal papers were filed today in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. It is not known when the appeal will be heard by the Full Court, but it is expected at an early date.

GRAFTON OUT OF DOCK.

Flagship Leaves Berth This Morning in New Coat of Paint.

The work of putting the flagship Grafton into condition for her trip to 'Frisco has progressed so satisfactorily that she will leave the dock this morning at about 9 o'clock. The painting has been completed, and from stern to bow she has been decked out in her war paint of grey, the masts and funnels being finished in the same color. The flagship presents a splendid appearance and will make a worthy representative of her class at the approaching ceremonies in honor of the President. Coal and supplies will be at once taken aboard and all other preparations completed for the visit to the Bay City.

"IN A GREEN OLD AGE"

Octogenarian Victim to Cupid's Dart After Escapes From Scalping Knife.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peterboro, May 1.—Rev. Washington Morse, retired missionary, and Mrs. Jane Emory, were united in marriage here last night. The bridegroom, who is a second adventist, was 40 years a missionary among the Indians of the Western States, and has many times been threatened with scalping knife and stake. He is 86 years of age, and his bride a widow of 66 years.

BRITISH ARTISANS FOR CANADA

Canadian Immigration Commissioner Took no Part in Matter.

Montreal, May 1.—The Star's London cable says: Referring to the Toronto Labor Council's protest against the immigration of British mechanics, Mr. Preston, the Canadian immigration commissioner explains in today's papers that he has himself taken no steps regarding manufacturers' applications, for the sufficient reason that the manufacturers themselves guaranteed them immediate employment on arrival from England. There is evidently no difficulty in supplying any reasonable needs of Canadian manufacturers in the way of British labor.

HIGH LICENSE EXPERIMENT.

Large Falling Off in Holders in New York but Slight in State.

New York, May 1.—A rush for excise licenses, which lasted until early hours today, resulted in total receipts of $6,932,922 for Manhattan and the Bronx, two of the five boroughs of New York. The new law, which went into effect at midnight, was expected to reduce the number of saloons. The total receipts for New York county last year was $5,470,000, and this is regarded as showing that many licenses will not be renewed, as the receipts do not seem to be 50 per cent. greater to keep pace with the increase in the tax.

Albany, May 1.—The falling in the number of liquor license holders in New York due to the passage of the law increasing license fees by 50 per cent. will not exceed five per cent., according to the figures of the State Excise department. All liquor tax certificates expired last night and the new license year began today. The department tonight gave out a statement showing that returns from more than half the state, including Greater New York, indicate that the decrease in places owing to the new liquor tax this year, will not exceed five per cent., and that the total revenue for the liquor tax will be about $17,850,000.

ANOTHER SLIDE VERY PROBABLE

Chief Engineer McHenry Looks For More Trouble at Frank.

Frank, N. W. T., May 1.—Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories government, who spent the day in Frank, and left towards evening for Regina, returned late this evening with news of the disaster, which caused the town to be almost entirely evacuated. Premier Haultain requested the Board of Trade to call a citizens' meeting, to which he stated that on reaching the eastern side of the slide he met Chief Engineer McHenry, of the Canadian Pacific, who informed him he had been watching the mountain carefully all day, and in his judgment there was a possibility, if not a strong probability, of another slide taking place. The matter was regarded of so much importance that Mr. Haultain was not willing to leave without warning the people and providing for their safety. He made arrangements with the railway for special trains to take those who wanted to go to other points, and arranged to have them housed at the various towns. He also announced that the government would be responsible for living expenses of those unable to pay their own way during the time it would be necessary for them to be away.

They took the trains provided for nearby towns to remain until it is certain that the danger is over. The examination to be made of the mountain tomorrow is expected to settle the uneasiness as to whether there is further danger.

INTERESTING TORONTO BOODLERS

Witness Corroborates Statement That Gamey Was Out To Win.

Toronto, May 1.—At the afternoon session of the Gamey investigation, Arthur A. Bowen, of Kemptville, who occupied the same room as Gamey in the Walker House on the nights of September 5 and 6, corroborated the statement of S. J. Martin, who was also in the room, that Mr. Gamey told them that the Ross government gave good legislation for Manitoulin, and he was going to support it. Dr. Arthur, of Sudbury, said that he was an examiner for the insurance company which Mr. Gamey represents, and also a partner in some mining transactions in McGregor township. Dr. Arthur added that in July Gamey came into his office and said he had been at the Conservative caucus in Toronto the end of June; they then discussed the political situation, and Gamey said: "I think Ross is going to rule for the next four years." Gamey told him he did not want to sit four years in opposition, and that he would give Whitney the first vote, but after that he would support the Ross government. There were also others, he said, who would do the same. Another reason Gamey advanced for supporting the Ross government was that scores of Liberals voted for him.

MONTREAL 'LONGSHOREMEN.

Teamsters Show Disposition to Aid the Strikers' Cause.

Montreal, May 1.—The 'longshoremen today brought out a disposition on the part of teamsters not to handle freight unloaded by non-union men at the docks. As there is only a little to be handled so far, the disposition is more apparent than real. The principal feature of the day's development was stagnation at country cheese boards, and in Toronto cattle market, due to unwillingness of buyers to buy on account of inability to secure a guarantee of prompt transportation.

MAY DAY MEETINGS.

The Drapeau Rouge Unfurled Throughout Germany.

Berlin, May 1.—In all fifty meetings of Socialists were held in Berlin during the day. The Socialists celebrated May Day throughout Germany by public meetings and speeches. There was no disorder here. In some of the cities, Dresden, for instance, the police prohibition against Socialist meetings was raised for the first time.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.

Canucks in Rochester Form Strong Fraternal Organization.

Rochester, N. Y., May 1.—The Canadian Association of Rochester was organized at the new Osborn House tonight, with C. G. MacPherson, secretary of the Traders' National Bank, as president. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and already plans are under way for the association to visit the Home Comers' jubilee to be held in Toronto on July 1 to 4. It is estimated that there are 8,000 Canadians in this city. The object of this association is purely fraternal, and must surely result in closer relations between Canada and the United States.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL

Sir Gilbert Parker Champions Cause in British House of Parliament.

Toronto, May 1.—The News' London cable says: Sir Gilbert Parker made an excellent speech in the Commons today in introducing the Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage bill. He read a petition supporting it from 75,000 women in Birmingham. Sir Gilbert claimed that the principle of the bill was approved by both Houses of parliament and both parties, also by labor unions. He urged the Church of England to abandon its prejudice and to keep even with modern thought in the interests of domestic virtue. Sir Joseph Leese, Liberal, seconded the resolution.

This is Hon. Mr. Sifton's first holiday since the completion of the Canadian side of the Alaskan Boundary dispute. He is spending the day in inquiring into details of the Emigration offices. Mr. Sifton expresses satisfaction with the Canadian immigration policy and with the results being obtained. He expects to see the westward tide increase. He is going to Oxford for a few days' rest. The American case is not due in London until May 10.

Lord Strathcona has issued a reassuring statement to the press to the effect that the village of Frank, where the disaster occurred, is outside the agricultural immigration area, hence no anxiety is justified on the part of friends of recent emigrants who inquired as to the safety of friends in Winnipeg.

Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, formerly Minister of Agriculture, has written to various Chambers of Commerce urging them to agitate against the repeal of the corn law on the ground that it is obnoxious and a step backward.

QUEBEC HAS STRIKE.

Quebec, May 1.—The freight handlers of Quebec and Levis Ferry Co. who are paid $18 a month and board, struck today because they were refused $1 per day. They were replaced by 'longshoremen, who were given higher wages than paid to men they replaced.

TROLLY CAR ACCIDENT.

New York, May 1.—A trolley car left the track near Hastings today, and plunged over a steep embankment. All the passengers received injuries, and one man, who was identified as Philip Duryr, died later in a Yonker's hospital.

RUMOR DENIED.

No Truth in Telegraphed Account of Killing Men of H. M. S. Pallas.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 1.—There is no truth whatever in the report that 15 of the crew of the British cruiser Pallas had been killed and a number wounded in rioting here last Tuesday. There has been no disorders here recently and the Port of Spain is very quiet.

ST. JAMES' CREMATORY.

Toronto Cathedral Apply For Permission to Erect Plant.

Toronto, May 1.—The bill to empower the authorities of St. James' cathedral to erect a crematory in connection with the cemetery, and provide all appliances necessary for incineration of bodies, is now before the Ontario legislature.

Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. A., graduate of Knox, has been called to succeed Rev. Dr. E. D. McLaren in St. Andrews' church, Vancouver.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

E. & J. BURKE'S THREE STAR OLD IRISH WHISKEY

A Soft, mellow flavored Whiskey produced by age and high quality.

PERSONALS.

R. P. Rithet was a passenger from California by the last direct steamer.

J. T. Emery, who was formerly a resident of this city, is making a visit here after an absence of nearly 30 years. He will remain in the city for a few days looking up old acquaintances and in the meantime is making his headquarters at the Dominion.

The members of the Mount Angel baseball aggregation, are amongst the visitors at the Dominion.

J. E. Cameron, who has been repairing the telegraph line at Alberni, came down yesterday and is registered at the Dominion.

Mrs. and Miss Devite, of Crofton, came down yesterday afternoon and are registered at the Dominion. They are down on a visit.

A. J. McGillivary of London, Ont., who is on a pleasure tour, is registered at the Dominion.

C. S. Baxter has returned from a visit to Sound cities.

Robert Porter was a passenger by the Majestic from the Sound yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. (Capt.) Irving has returned from a visit to friends in Portland.

W. Fisher of Metchosin, is registered at the Balmoral.

Miss Eva Emery Dye, of Portland, Ore., is in Victoria on a visit. She is a guest at the Balmoral.

Miss Ada Saunders left by the C. P. R. on Thursday evening for a three months' vist to England.

Wm. Holden and J. J. Doble, of Vancouver, are in the city. They are at the Vernon.

Capt. Archibald and Dr. Stanton, of the Empress of China, have returned from an enjoyable fishing trip to Shawnigan lake.

F. Kilpatrick and wife of Revelstoke, who have been on their honeymoon trip to the Sound cities are at the Driard on their way home.

H. Lockwood, wife and child, of Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

Aulay Morrison, M. P., came down from New Westminster last evening and registered at the Driard.

John M Long of Spokane, is a guest at the Dominion.

Chief Justice Hunter, who has been in attendance at the sittings of the Full Court in Vancouver, returned home on the Charmer yesterday evening.

F. T. Watkis, of the Cycle of Musical Festivals organization, came over from Vancouver yesterday evening.

Jas. Hastie is back from a visit to Mainland cities.

J. W. Wey, Bradstreet's representatives at Vancouver, came over on the Charmer yesterday evening.

Capt. Wm. Meyer is back from a brief business visit to Vancouver, where he has been in consultation with representatives of a Mainland syndicate largely interested in Hardy Bay.

Capt. Dan Patterson was a passenger on the Charmer from Vancouver last evening.

W. F. Bullen, of the Esquimalt Marine Railway Co., is back from a visit to the Mainland.

Howard Chapman returned from the Mainland on the Charmer last evening.

HOUSE CLEANING?

MAGIC CRYSTALS

Will help you. They will clean carpets, rugs, oil cloth, woodwork. 25c. a package.

Prepared by

Terry & Marett

Chemists.

S. E. Cor. Fort and Douglas.

Loans Without Interest

We loan Money for the purchase of Real Estate, or redemption of Mortgages, repayable by small monthly instalments, absolutely without interest.

It sounds almost too good to be true; yet our plan has been highly successful in Glasgow, Scotland, London, England, and in many large American cities.

Write at once for booklet—sent free on request.

THE LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

(Limited)

Capital, $250,000.00. Authorized Bond Issue, $1,000,000.00.

20 St. Alexis St., Montreal, P.Q.

Local Managers Wanted.

NOTICE.

The adjourned meeting of the PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE of The Provincial Mining Association and of the Canvassing Committee, will be held in the Board of Trade Room, Victoria, on MONDAY, 4th INSTANT, AT 8 P. M.

All members of both Committees are particularly requested to attend.

Business: Passing accounts and closing the business of the Provisional Executive.

A. L. BELYEA,
Chairman.

H. MORTIMER-LAMB,
Secretary.

SNOW WHITE AND THE SEVEN DWARFS

Will be repeated by especial request at popular prices, at

A. O. U. W. HALL.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 4 and 5, 8:30 p. m.

Tickets 25c. Children 10c.

BEDDING

VICTORIA FLORAL CO.

29 GOVT. ST.

Stocks and Asters, 20c. doz., 6 doz. $1.00. Semple's Paeony and Comet Asters, Carnations, Lobelia, Verbenas, etc.

NEW PETUNIAS!

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within the tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 30th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEGNARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all debts or money now due to Frederick Francis as a Nurseryman or in connection with the business of Florist, lately carried on by him at Victoria and Esquimalt, are payable to Mary Ann Farrington, formerly Mary Ann Ashley, to whom the said business this day has been surrendered.

Victoria, B. C., April 22nd, 1903.

MARY A. FARRINGTON.
F. FRANCIS.

Scrofula

It is commonly inherited.

Few are entirely free from it.

Pale, weak, puny children are afflicted with it in nine cases out of ten, and many adults suffer from it.

Common indications are bunches in the neck, abscesses, cutaneous eruptions, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, rickets, catarrh, wasting, and general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Eradicate it, positively and absolutely. This statement is based on the thousands of permanent cures these medicines have wrought.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured her." T. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

MARRIED.

MEDRICH—BROWN — In this city on April 30th, by Father Laterme, A. Medrich to Miss J. Brown of East Sooke.

DIED.

CUSACK—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gibbs, 36 Douglas street, on Friday, May 1st, Charlotte Cusack, in the 56th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from the residence of her son, Thos. R. Cusack, 19 Kingston street, at 3:00 p. m., and from the Metropolitan church at 3:30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

CYCLE OF MUSICAL FESTIVALS OF THE DOMINION.

VICTORIA FESTIVAL.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 7-8, 8 p.m

Friday Afternoon at 2:30 p. m.

Director of Festivals..Charles A. E. Harriss

Conductor

Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie

Artists—Ethel Wood, Soprano, of London; Millicent Brennan, Soprano, of Paris; Wilfrid Virgo, Tenor, of London; Reginald Davidson, Baritone, of London; R. Watkin Mills, Bass, of London. Mr. Arthur Dorey, Organist; Mr. Frank Watkis, of London, Solo Accompanist.

FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA

Chorus 160 Voices

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, will attend on May 7th, in state.

Prices $1.00, 75c., 50c. Matinee 50c.

Cheap trip on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway; The Victoria & Sidney Railway & Ferry; The Puget Sound boats

The subscription list is open at The Victoria Book Store. The seat plan will be opened to subscribers on May 4th, and to non-subscribers on May 6th.

Royal Labor Commission

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Dominion Government to make inquiry into industrial disputes in the Province of British Columbia, will commence their sittings at Ladysmith on Monday, May 4, and will be prepared on that day to hear any evidence that may be offered in regard to matters which have been the subject of dispute between employers and their employees in any of the coal mines of that place and vicinity.

GORDON HUNTER, Chairman.
ELLIOTT S. ROWE.

Victoria, B. C., April 30. 1903.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

Denoro Mine, Limited.

Capital Stock, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00 each.

The management have authorized us to sell a small block of Treasury Shares in the above at only

15 Cents Per Share.

For further particulars apply to

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD.

Successors to

A. W. MORE & CO., LTD

23 Broad Street.

Peter Steel's New Bar

THE DAWSON HOTEL, YATES ST.

Best brand of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. First Class Hot Free Lunches day and night.

Entrances from both Broad and Yates streets.

Cards received daily. Tel. 875.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors

Scalp treatment, shampooing, face massage, hair dressing. A large stock of wigs and switches always on hand. Combings made up into any style. Country orders promptly attended to. Wigs for hire.

Mrs. C. Koshe

38 Douglas Street (near Fort).

The Up-to-date Fish Market

ALL KINDS OF GAME AND FISH IN SEASON.

Fresh Oolichans.

Fresh Ranch Eggs.

Leave orders at 119 Douglas St., or Phone 910.

Gower & Wrigglesworth

Free Delivery.

To Gold Miners

Patent No. 666706. The C. Brash Ore Washing and Concentrating Machine.

Manufactured by and for sale at

MARINE IRON WORKS

Pembroke St.

For prices and particulars apply to

ANDREW GRAY,
Proprietor.

Res. Tel. 100. Works Tel. 681.

THE WESTSIDE

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE..... MAY 2, 1903.

Saturday Specials!

Quality, as Well as Cheapness, Counts in Our Saturday Bargains.

Gloves and Hosiery

FOWNE'S GUARANTEED FRENCH KID GLOVES for Ladies, in all sizes. This is a line of gloves we have decided to discontinue. This is how we deal with them on Saturday: Regular Price, 1.50 per pair. TO CLEAR SATURDAY $1.00

LADIES' FINE BLACK COTTON HOSIERY, with fancy openwork lace ankles, double heels and toes, full fashioned, guaranteed fast dye, per pair SPECIAL PRICE SATURDAY 25c

$4 25 Ladies' Dress Skirts for $2 95

LADIES' SMART TAILOR-MADE DRESS SKIRTS, made in Navy Diagonal Serge and Grey Homespun, handsomely stitched at bottom, with double stitched seams. Regular prices $3.75 to $4.25 each. YOUR CHOICE ON SATURDAY FOR $2.95

$1.50 to $2.00 Shirt Waists for 75c

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, of Fancy Dimity Muslin, French Zephyr, etc., in pretty colorings and designs, not every size in each color, but a full range of sizes altogether. Our regular prices for these smart Shirt Waists were $1.50 to $2.00 each. YOUR CHOICE ON SATURDAY FOR 75c

New Costumes---Just Arrived

These are the latest Parisian models, and will be on exhibition for the first time today, Saturday.

The Hutcheson Co, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

FUSEWIRE

And Electrical Battery Zincs.

THE CANADA METAL CO., - TORONTO

"Write for Catalogue."

If Low Prices Attract You

If a large variety pleases you, or an assurance of reliability appeals to you, then your own self-interest should prompt you to this store for your every need.

Hastie's Fair, 77 Gov't. Street

THE HUB

For your next suit. The latest in English and American designs.

88 DOUGLAS ST.
Opposite Odd Fellows' Block.

MISSES McCLUNG

For April a choice assortment of Leather Cushions and Table Covers at reduced prices.

Lessons in Pyrography, China and Water Color Painting. Materials for sale. Studio of Applied Art.

BALMORAL BLOCK,
Cor. of Fort and Douglas Sts.

TO SELL

On Monthly Payments.

Off St. Charles street, Cadboro Bay road, being portion of

LOT 8 SECTION 74

The land is the highest and best in town.

Apply:

ALPHA, P.O. Box 449

TOMATO PLANTS

—AND—

ENGLISH CARNATIONS

NOW READY

JAY & CO.

13 BROAD ST.

COAL! COAL!

NO SCARCITY OF COAL.

PHONE 407. PHONE 407.

We beg to notify the public that we have not advanced the price of our coal; it is still $6.00 per ton, sack or lump.

JAMES BAKER & CO.

NOTICE

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the friends and subscribers to the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home, will be held at the Council Chambers, City Hall, on Tuesday, May 5th, at 4 p. m. to receive the reports of the officers and to elect a committee of management for the ensuing year.

WM. SCOWCROFT,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate "The Shipping Federation of Canada," having its head office at the City of Montreal, with the following objects: To amalgamate and federate shipowners, steamship and ship managers and agents, whether individuals or corporations, existing or future, and such other persons and corporations as may be from time to time interested in the shipping trade of Canada, and to act jointly by federation, amalgamation or otherwise, and to co-operate with any other association, company or person: to consider all questions and matters affecting the interests of the shipping trade of Canada or other trades connected therewith, and to take such steps as it may deem advisable to promote and protect all such interests: to acquire, own and dispose of moveable and immoveable property: to organize, regulate and dissolve branches: to protect and indemnify its members as it may see fit: to provide for the arbitration of disputes: to make by-laws, rules and regulations for its government, for the carrying out of its objects for the imposition of fees, calls, subscriptions and penalties upon its members; and to possess all the other usual necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

PEERS DAVIDSON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

Dated at the City of Montreal, this 26th day of February, 1903.

EDISON DISPLAY CO.'Y

42 Yates Street

ERICKSON & ELY, PROPS.

Programme This Week.

COLEMAN & MEXIS
Premier Marksmen of the World.

HARRY HARRISON
Coster Singer.

PAUL LE CROIX
Eccentric Juggler.

Illustrated Song Pictures from days gone by. The greatest of all moving pictures, Jules Verne's story illustrated, A Trip to the Moon. Ten Ichi, the wonderful Japanese Juggler. Selling a Pet Dog; The Old Maid's Lament, etc.

Continuous Performances.

Matinees 2:30 to 5 p. m.; evenings, 7 to 11 p. m. Strictly refined entertainment for ladies, children and gentlemen.

Admission 10c.

THE ORPHEUM

VICTORIA'S FIRST FAMILY THEATRE

The Foremost Comedy Musical Duo

STANLEY AND SCANLON

ORIGINAL LONDON PUNCH AND JUDY

The beautiful illustrated song: "Soldiers of the King."

FREDERICK N. TRACY.

New and novel moving pictures, explained by Chas. T. Johnson

Matinees daily from 2:30 to 5. Evening 7 to 10:30. Admission 10 cents.

Alex. Pantages, Proprietor and Manager.

"LOVE RULES THE COURT, THE CAMP, THE WORLD."

By Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to Be Happy Though Married," etc.

A series of articles written by the above talented author, will commence in next Sunday's issue of the Colonist.

As the writer is one of the best known authors of the day, this feature of the Colonist is bound to prove intensely interesting, and taken in connection with the other items in the mental bill of fare to be provided for readers of next Sunday will afford a most ample feast.

House - Painting, Paper Hanging, Etc.

J. SEARS, 91 and 93 Yates St
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Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.

Office—21 Cormorant Street
Residence—17 Fine Street, Victoria West
Telephone 422.

J. B. PAINTER.

Shinano Maru For The Orient

Liner Will Sail Today For Far East---Others Now About Due.

Bark Glamis Bringing Cargo of Naval Stores From Coquimbo.

Steamer Shinano Maru, of the N. Y. K. line, will sail for the Orient today. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner will carry a large cargo for the ports of China and Japan, consisting for the most part of cotton, flour, tobacco, machinery and general merchandise. The steamer Olympia, of the Northern Pacific line, which sailed from Yokohama on the 18th for this port, is due tomorrow, and the steamer Tosa Maru of the N. Y. K. line, which sailed from Yokohama on the 20th is due at the Ocean docks on Monday. With the sailing of the Shinano Maru, the new summer schedule for the Japanese liners will commence. The outbound steamers will sail every second Saturday, and every second Monday will see one of the inbound vessels in port. The steamer Empress of China, which is loading cargo at Vancouver, is to sail for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy and Hongkong on her usual run on Monday. The steamer Oanfa, of the China Mutual line is still discharging cargo at the Ocean docks. Steamer Tacoma, of the Northern Pacific line is now en route from Yokohama to this port, having left the Japanese port on Tuesday. She is due here on the 12th. The Empress of India is also en route, having left Yokohama yesterday. She is expected to arrive at the Ocean docks on the 12th.

FROM THE NORTH.

Princess May Brings News That Trails Are Softening.

Steamer Princess May, of the C. P. N. Company, reached port yesterday morning from Skagway. She brought about a dozen passengers, but one of whom was from the interior. The trails are now no longer used in the daytime, owing to their soft condition, but the sleighs are still carrying passengers in and out, traveling by night. News was also brought by the liner that the Treadwell Company is about to open a new quartz property at the back of Juneau city, where a large force of miners will be employed. The machinery for the new mine is on the way, and it is expected that operations will be commenced before the fall of the year. The big Treadwell mine, now being worked by the company, is on Douglas island, abreast of Juneau. From Ketchikan the Princess May brought news that the port had built a wharf to enter into competition with that operated by the P. C. S. S. Co. at Ketchikan. The new wharf is a good-sized one, and has 24 feet of water at low tide. Dockage dues will be lowered by the citizens. The passengers who arrived by the steamer included: J. D. Taylor, Mrs. Howard, Helen Jeeves, Mrs. McKinnon, M. Lynch, S. J. Kemey, Wm. H. Bain, D. A. Ross, Mrs. E. J. Rousse, Thomas Scott.

The Princess May sailed for the North again last night. She had a small cargo. The steamer Amur is being made ready for service, and she will run to Skagway with the Princess May, commencing about the middle of this month.

DE COUDIC LOST.

French Bark Reinsured at Ninety Per Cent., Known to Be a Wreck.

The French bark De Coudic, 129 days out from San Francisco with a cargo of grain for Sydney, is known to have been lost, and the marine reinsurance sharps who played her to arrive are out. A large sum was played on the French bark on this coast in the hope that she would arrive, and many Victorians are also losers as a result of the loss of the vessel. She was reinsured at 90 per cent., and three days ago was "posted as missing" at Lloyds. Yesterday private despatches were received from San Francisco to the effect that news indicating that she has been lost has been received there. No particulars were given. The schooner George C. Thomas, 100 days from Cayenne for New York, and reinsured at 90 per cent., has also been all but abandoned.

SOUTHERN EXCURSIONS.

Cheap Rates Offered by P .C. S. S. Co. Southern Trips.

R. P. Rithet & Co., local agents of the P. C. S. S. Co., have received instructions that two excursions will be carried from Victoria this month, for which cheap rates, showing a considerable saving over the usual fares are offered. On the steamers leaving on the 9th and 14th, with tickets good to return two months from those dates, passengers will be carried to San Francisco at the rate of $25 for the round trip, a saving of $11 compared with the regular fare, and on the same dates an excursion will be carried to Los Angeles under the same conditions, tickets being sold for the round trip at the rate of $40, which shows a saving of $16.70 compared with the regular fares.

NELL WAS SEIZED.

Was Tied Up by Some of Her Crew For Wages—Case Settled.

The steamer Nell was in the hands of the Marshal of the Admiralty Court for some time yesterday. She was seized and placed in the hands of the marshal's deputy as a result of libel proceedings taken by James A. Gill and Chas. Hawkins, engineers, and William Anderson, fireman, for back wages, amounting to about three hundred dollars. The action was returnable on Thursday next, and the owners of the steamer—a syndicate composed of Rev. Dr. Bolton and a number of other missionaries and others of Port Simpson and the Northern Coast—were ordered to enter an appearance then. Yesterday a settlement was reached, the engineers and fireman, being paid, and the steamer sailed early this morning for Naas, Skidegate, and way ports of the North, with a full cargo of general freight. Mr. Dempster, of Skidegate, took passage homeward on the steamer.

BRINGING NAVAL STORES.

Glamis Twelve Days Out From Coquimbo With Stores From the Liffey.

The iron bark Glamis, of Glasgow, 1,099 tons, Davey, master, left Coquimbo 12 days ago for Esquimalt with a full cargo of naval stores ex the depot ship Liffey, which has been placed out of commission. It has been decided that the stores for the vessel on the Pacific station shall be kept hereafter at Esquimalt, and the Liffey is to be disposed of. The crew of H. M. S. Flora dismantled her. Her crew left for Valparaiso en route home a few days before the Glamis sailed with her stores. The ship Mylomene, which is bringing a full cargo of coal for the navy, is being expected at any time. She is now out 141 days from Cardiff for Esquimalt.

RIVER INDUS COMING.

Sailed From Acupulco on the 11th For Royal Roads.

The British ship River Indus sailed from Acupulco on April 11 in ballast for the Royal Roads. The River Indus, which is a British ship of 1,045 tons, commanded by Capt. Dolb, took a cargo of coal from Newcastle to Acupulco. She is reported to have been fixed to carry salmon from the Fraser to the United Kingdom. She is owned by the same company as the River Falloch, which carried salmon from Victoria for the United Kingdom seasons since.

APPLIES TO CANADA.

But Not to Repairs Made on United States Ships in Australia.

A Honolulu correspondent writes that the board of general appraisers has overruled the local collector on quite an interesting matter regarding the repairing of vessels. Sometime last year the American schooner E. B. Jackson was in Newcastle. Repairs were necessary to enable her to go to sea. They were made and the vessel sailed to this port with a load of coal. Collector Stackable held that as the law explicitly States that repairs in Canadian ports have to pay duty, the Jackson should pay duty, as Newcastle was certainly as foreign as Canada. An appeal was taken. The appraisers held that Canadian territory is so close to American territory that repairs could, as a rule, be made just as well in an American port as in the foreign place. With Newcastle the case was different, as it is too distant to make the matter of repairing alternative. The collector is overruled and the assessment of duty on the repairs of the Jackson are remitted.

Tatoosh, May 1.—8 p. m., cloudy, northwest wind, eight miles. Outward, steamer Titania, Nanaimo for San Francisco; Charles Nelson, Seattle for San Francisco; ship Toxteth, Tacoma for Adelaide; barkentine Skagit, Port Gamble for San Francisco; schooner Fearless, Fairhaven for San Francisco.

The canaries of Germany excell all other canaries as singers. One has been known to continue a single thrill for a minute and a quarter with 20 changes of note in it.

Marriageable young ladies in China usually wear their hair in a long single plait, in which is entwined a bright scarlet thread. The thread indicates that the maiden is awaiting a connubial partner.

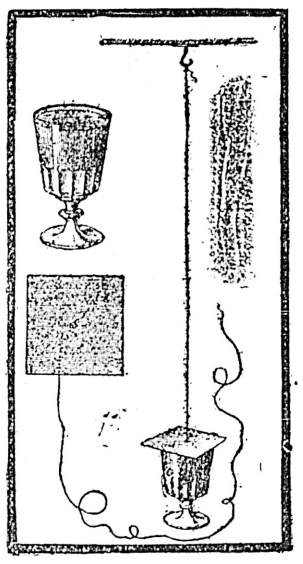
CALLED UP AT MIDNIGHT.

"I was called up at midnight last night by a man who had come three miles for a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for croup," says Wm. H. Heine, druggist, of Guttenburg, Iowa. "I have found that it always cures croup." Think of the dread and anxiety that the mother of this child must have felt while waiting at home, perhaps alone, hoping that her child would survive until the messenger could return with the medicine that was certain to give relief. If parents of croupy children would consider the risk they are taking they certainly would keep a bottle of this remedy in their homes.

Trick With Water

If you place a sheet of paper on a glass filled with water and then turn the glass rapidly with your hand not a drop of the water will come out, and the reason is because the atmospheric pressure weighs down the paper and thus prevents the water from overflowing.

This simple trick shows the effect of atmospheric pressure on water, but here is another trick which shows that a similar



result can be attained even after the weight of the glass has been added to that of the water. Rub the edge of the glass with grease and then pour in water until it will not hold another drop. Next bore a hole in the middle of a sheet of cardboard and, after you have drawn a piece of twine through the hole, knot it at one end, and then carefully close with wax that portion of the hole which the knot does not fill.

Finally, lay the cardboard on the glass and press it down around the edge. The glass can now be raised in the air by the piece of twine, and, if suspended from a hook, can be made to swing to and fro like a pendulum.

FINE ORCHESTRA FOR FESTIVAL

Leading Performers of Coast Cities Engaged for Great Musical Event.

An idea of the scale on which the grand festival concerts to be given here next week will be conducted can be gleaned from the number and personnel of the orchestra selected by Mr. F. Watkis to participate in what will certainly be considered the most notable events yet recorded in the musical annals of the city. Mr. Watkis was intrusted by Mr. Harriss to get together an orchestra of twenty-five performers. He was to procure them anywhere he could on the Coast, and to spare no expense in selecting the best talent. Twenty-six instrumentalists have been engaged, of which seventeen are from this city, the 5th Regiment band contributing thirteen of the local men. The remainder include two from Vancouver, two from Portland and five from Seattle. This orchestra will play for the festival concerts in Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria, the Victoria performers leaving for Vancouver on tonight's Charmer, after the Drill Hall concert. The twenty-six members of the orchestra are to rehearse at Vancouver, where they will be carefully drilled in the various works to be performed.

The following is a complete list of the orchestra as engaged:

Frank Sampson, Victoria, violin, Fifth Regiment.
H. Nicking, Victoria, violin, Fifth Regiment.
Frank Armstrong, Victoria, violin.
S. A. Bantly, Victoria, violin.
A. P. Freimuth, Vancouver, violin.
H. Devlins, Seattle, violin.
T. West, Seattle, violin.
A. Thurston, Seattle, violin.
E. G. Wickens, Victoria, viola.
C. McCann, Seattle, viola.
J. H. Gordon, Victoria, 'cello.
G. Buchman, Portland, 'cello.
E. J. Tennant, Victoria, double bass, Fifth Regiment.
F. T. Highfield, Vancouver, double bass.
L. Jones, Portland, bassoon.
F. Muriset, Victoria, oboe, Fifth Regiment.
S. C. Carroll, Victoria, flute, Fifth Regiment.
H. Blodgett, Victoria, 1st clarionet, Fifth Regiment.
Geo. Anderson, Victoria, 2nd clarionet, Fifth Regiment.
W. V. North, Victoria, 1st cornet, Fifth Regiment.
Chas. Cooper, Victoria, 2nd cornet, Fifth Regiment.
Chas. MacGregor, Victoria, 1st horn, Fifth Regiment.
W. Fairall, Victoria, 2nd horn, Fifth Regiment.
M. W. MacGregor, Victoria, 1st trombone, Fifth Regiment.
J. M. Finn, Victoria, 2nd trombone, Fifth Regiment.
H. A. Tugnam, Seattle, tympani.

The rehearsals by the Victoria chorus have been splendidly attended, and Herbert Taylor and E. H. Russell, the associate conductors, express gratification with the degree of proficiency accomplished in the works to be given here. Messrs. Taylor and Russell have been indefatigable in their efforts, and their zealous enthusiasm has been rewarded by the splendid results achieved. Miss Gertrude Loewen, the accompanist, has also been tireless in the valuable assistance she has given to the many rehearsals. Mr. Phillipps, the secretary-treasurer, has identified himself in an energetic manner with everything tending to make the local festival concerts conspicuous success, and no little credit is due him for the manner in which he has devoted himself to his duties.

The subscription list closes today, the reserved seat plan being opened to subscribers on Monday, May 4, and to non-subscribers on Wednesday, May 6.

Arrangements have been made to extend a cordial reception to the eminent composer and conductor, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, on his arrival here. He will be met by the Mayor and Aldermen, who will pay every honor to the distinguished visitor.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION.

In a current number of a popular magazine we find two remarkable articles by two remarkable men.

"Is Morality Shifting in Its Foundations?" is the question raised by Goldwin Smith; while the Rev. Dr. J. J. Munger discusses "The current Phase of Religious Thought."

Goldwin Smith is afraid that morality is receiving a rude shaking up these days, and it is safe to say that the whole tone of his article is sad and gloomy.

Dr. Munger, while less inclined to be pessimistic, admits, with a wonderful frankness, that the old theology is as dead as a door nail, and that if Religion survives the shock it is today receiving at the hands of science and the higher criticism it will do so not without the loss of many of its old-time features.

Both gentlemen aver, without hesitation or equivocation, that the mediaeval view of morals and religion is gone forever, and that by no sort of ethical or theological hocus-pocus can the ancient way of thinking be restored.

Copernicus, Darwin and the laborers in the field of higher Criticism, from Bishop Colenso down, have, these gentlemen admit, completely overturned the old foundations and force us to take an altogether new view of man and the world.

Perhaps it is well that the articles in question were written. There is nothing like frankness, nothing like seeing things as they are—and admitting the truth as it is.

Nothing is gained in the long run by deceiving ourselves or others. It is always best to be honest, and looking the situation squarely in the face, to report the facts as we find them.

Admitting then, as these distinguished gentlemen seem to think we should admit, that religion and morality, as our forefathers understood them, are uprooted and gone, what are we to conclude as to the future of human thought in the direction of duty and destiny?

No one who is in his right senses will admit any such thing.

God, right, duty, hope are words that stand for eternal convictions of the normal human mind, and so long as such mind is to be found on the earth those convictions will be found along with it.

We can no more divest ourselves of our tendency to think of and believe in the essentials of religion and morality than we can get rid of our inclination to be sleepy, hungry and thursty.

This being the case it follows that the essentials of religion and morality do not depend upon creed and ritual.

If every creed and ritual on earth were destroyed human nature would suffer no iota of change, for the better or for the worse. Human nature is not the result of the creeds and rituals—rather the creeds and rituals are the result of human nature.

Moral and religious by nature, man is going to keep on believing that the universe, of which he is a part, is in some sort of competent keeping.

He is going to keep on believing that love is better than hate; that truth is nobler than falsehood, and that justice and generosity are fairer things than injustice and greed.

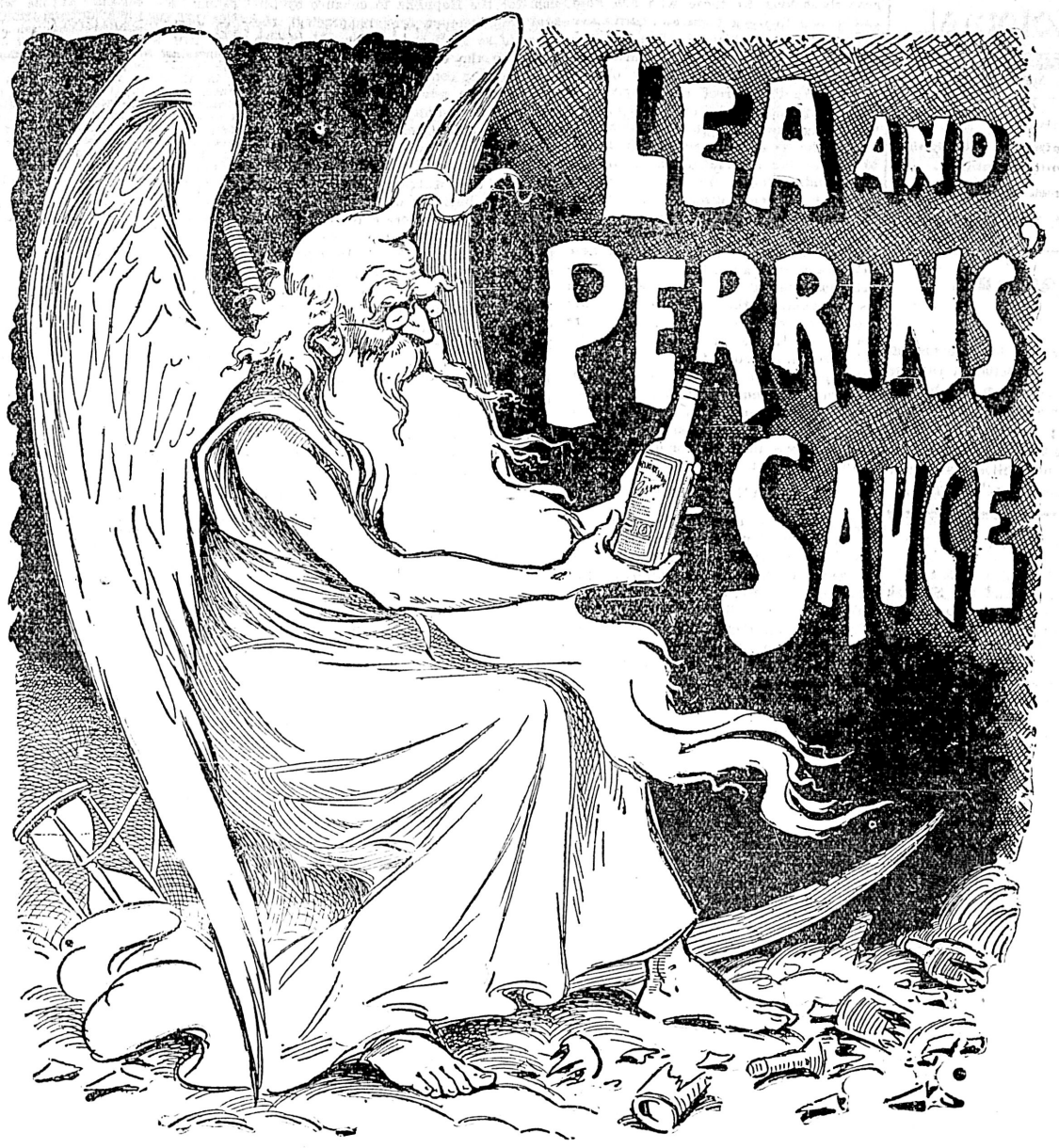
He is going to keep on believing that there is such a thing in the world as duty, and that it is highest and noblest business to render unto that duty a willing and glad obedience—Rev. Thos B. Gregory in New York Journal.

"How do you like your new job?" "Why, it's just like this: The pay would be all right if they didn't make me work, and the work would be all right if they paid me more. Otherwise, I have no fault to find with it."—Chicago Evening Post.

Campbell Sweeney, of the Bank of Montreal, is again in the city. He came over from Vancouver last evening.

H. R. Seabrook, late manager of the Albion Iron Works Co., has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks.

We have never shown such a fine range of "Beautiful Toilet Ware" as is shown on our first floor. Many new styles in handsome decoration at moderate cost. Weiler Bros. *



THE TEST OF TIME

Imitations come; Imitations go;

But in the face of all and every kind of competition the "Standard" for counterfeits holds the market as it did over 60 years ago.

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAM.

From Liverpool.

	Due.
China Mutual Line—	
Achilles (Williams), 7043	In port
Caufa (new)	May 3
Keeman (new) (Davis) 4279	May 24
Ajax, (Batt) 4478	June 21
Oopack (Barber) 2517	July 19
Chingwo (Young), 2517	Aug. 15
Kinsow (Radway), 2529	Sept. 12
Kintuck (Long), 2881	Oct 11
Moyune (Campbell), 3016	Nov. 7
Teenkai (Harris), 3016	Dec. 5
Yangtzse (Jourdan), 1879	Jan. 2
Ping Suey (Warrall), 4150	Jan. 29
Hyson (Davies), 4232	Feb. 24
(Vessels named other than first four subject to change)	
From Hongkong and Yokohama.	
C. P. R. Line—	
Athenian (Robinson), 2440	In port
Emp. of China (Marshall) 3003	April 21
Emp. India (Archibald), 3003	May 12
Tartar (Beethom), 2440	May 29
Emp of Japan (Pybus), 3003	June 2
N. P. R.—	
Victoria (Paxton), 2112	In port
Lyra (Williams), 3516	Apr. 17
Hyades (Wright), 2932	Apr. 24
Tremont (Garlicks), 6915	May 4
Duke of Fife (Cox), 2416	
Tacoma (Dixon), 1689	May 15
Aki Maru (Eckstrand), 3990	In port
Shinano Maru, 3960	Apr. 20
Tosa Maru (Christensen), 3619	May 4
Kaga Maru (Thompson) 3960	May 18
Kojun Maru (Okus), 2980	June 1
Iyo Maru (Butler), 3960	June 15
From Australia.	
C. P. R.—	
Miowera (Hemming), 1888	Apr. 16
Aorangi (Hay), 2782	May 14
Moana (Carey) 2414	June 12

SAIL.

From England.

	Sailed.
Leicester Castle, Br sh (Beattie), 2009	
Lamorna Br sh (Cormack), 2159	Jan. 4
Crompton Br sh (Hume), 2717	
Inverlyon, Br bk (Simms), 1332	Oct. 17
Mylomene, Br sh (Jones), 1708	Dec. 13
Semantha, Br sh (Crow), 2500	
Fortevlot, (Kidd)	

From Rotterdam.

Vincent, Br sh (Brice), 1776	Nov. 30
Islamount, Br bk (Fraser), 1488	Dec. 5
Astoria, Br bk (Thorkilsen), 1429	Jan. 6
Maelgwyne, Br bk (Thomas), 1235	Jan. 8
From Antwerp.	
Belford, Br sh (McKinnon), 1741	Dec. 26
Alice, Fr sh (Langlois), 1698	Dec 29
From Algoa Bay.	
Elon, Ger sch (Hemmes), 1276	
From Capetown.	
Prince Albert, Nor sh (Cappelin), (1564)	Nov. 18
Canada, Br sh (McBride) 2137	
From Table Bay.	
Prince Robert, Nor sh (Hansen), 2564	Nov. 7
From Java.	
Amsterdam, Dutch bk (Bakker), 1100	Jan. 16
From Pisagua.	
Thirlmere, Br sh (Radcliffe), 1625	
From Nitrate Ports.	
Ivanhoe, Br sh (Grant), 1250	Jan 15, via Honolulu, April 2
Curzon, Br sh (Black), 1778	

SPOKEN

Lamorna, Jan. 17, 37, N.; 19 W.
Mylomena, Dec. 29, 49, N; 8 W.
Islamount, Dec. 3. Passed Ventnor.
Alice, Jan. 10, passed Fusaing, Jan. 22d, returned to Falmouth; lost main topgallant mast; sails split; sailed March 13.
Belford, Jan. 12. Passed Lizard.
Vincent, Feb. 3; put into Montevideo.

VESSELS IN B. C. PORTS.

VICTORIA.

Amur steamer (C. P. N. Co.)
Rahane, Br sh from Liverpool discharging
Glenalvon, Br sh from Liverpool, discharging.
Alta, Chil. bk, from Manila.
Katherine Nor. bk, from nitrate ports.
Columbia, Ger. sh from Kobe; dismasted.

CHEMAINUS.

Admiral Tegethoff, loading.
Bardowie, loading lumber.
Neck, Ger. sh (Kojes) lumber.

VANCOUVER

Wm. Mitchell, loading lumber.
Athenian, steamer (Robinson); C. P. R.
Saga, steamer; disengaged
Alexander, schooner; disengaged.

SEALERS ENGAGED IN HUNTING.

Florence M. Smith (M. Ryan); sailed Oct. 10.
E. B. Marvin (J. Anderson); sailed Oct. 20.
Triumph (C. O. Burn); sailed Jan. 14.
Geneva, (D. L. Jones;) sailed Jan. 14.
Casco (W. Munro); sailed Jan. 14.
Allie I. Algar (A. St. Clair); sailed Jan. 17.
Oscar and Hattie (H. F. Brown); sailed Jan. 20.
Penelope (G. Heater); sailed Jan. 21.
Libbie (W. Heater); sailed Jan. 21.
Umbrina (J. Haan); sailed Jan. 21.
Enterprise (A. B. Whidden); sailed Jan. 23.
Dora Sieverd (H. Blakstad); sailed Jan. 29.
O. D. Rand (J. G. Searle); sailed Jan 30.
Zillah May (A. H. Olsson); sailed Feb. 3.
Annie E. Paint (R. McKiel); sailed Feb. 5.
Vera (W. Folger); sailed Feb. 6.
City of San Diego (Jameson) sailed February 23.
Director, (McDougall) March 12.
Ida Etta, March 13.
Carrie C. W. (Macauly) March 14.
Victoria, March 14.

SEALERS SPOKEN.

Geneva, off Ounu, Feb. 18. Seven men deserted. Schooner leaking and will return
Florence M. Smith, 2,300 skins.
E. B. Marvin, 1,100 skins.
Libbie, March 15, 100 skins.
Zillah May, March 10. 35 skins.
Casco, March 11. 112 skins.
Triumph, March 17, 63 skins.
G. W. Prescott, wrecked March 10th, 81 skins; saved 29

OUTWARD LUMBER SHIPS ON ROUTE.

Albania—Sailed, Oct. 2. Hastings for London, 1,007,949 feet.
Antofagasta—Sailed, Oct. 3, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 772,219 feet.
India—Sailed, Oct. 7, Chemainus for Valparaiso, 869,053 feet.
Hellos—Sailed, Dec. 7th, Chemainus for South Africa, 725,696 feet.
Jabez Howes—Sailed, Dec. 17, Vancouver for Sydney, 1,139,802 feet.
Atlantic—Sailed, Nov. 25, Chemainus for Queenstown.
Ellen A. Reed—Sailed, Sept. 5, Vancouver for Greenock.
Endora—Sailed, Jan. 27, Vancouver for Greenock.
Lake Leman— Sailed Sept. 25, Chemainus for Valparaiso.
Oregon—Sailed, Nov. 8th, Chemainus for Cardiff.
Sylfyd—Sailed, Jan. 25. Vancouver for Queenstown.

OUTWARD SALMON SHIPS.

Marian Woodside—Sailed, Oct. 7, Fraser river for Liverpool, 67,497 cases. Ar. Feb. 2d.
Cambrian Hills—Sailed, Oct. 24, Victoria for Liverpool, 67,263 cases.
Aberfoyle—Sailed, Oct. 30, Fraser River for Liverpool, 67,263 cases Ar March 15th
Pass of Kincrankie—Sailed, Nov. 24, Fraser River for Liverpool, 55,101 cases. Arrived April 2.
Harod—Sailed, No. 29, Fraser river for Liverpool, 55,773 cases.
Ancona, Br sh, Chemainus for Capetown, March 16.
Brabloch, Br sh, Chemainus for Calcutta, Jan. 20.
Maipo, Ger. sh Hastings for Callao, March 5.
Rejore, Br sh, Hastings for Queenstown, March 30.
Tasmania, Br Sh, Chemainus for Delagoa Bay, March 11.
W. H. Talbot, Am. schr, Hastings for Nagasaki, March 2.

A Distinguished Joke.—This is the joke just now distinguished in London by the fact that Punch and the Tatler dug it out of the Old Jokes' Home, brushed off the dust, and published it, both with the pictures and both in the issue of the same week. The joke: "Stranger—Is your father at 'ome? Girl—No; 'e's in the pig pen. You'll know 'im, 'cause 'e 'as 'is' at on.'

WHAT IS CATARRH?

A disease of the mucous membrane, curable only by a direct application of an antiseptic, germ-killing remedy—Japanese Catarrh Cure—meets this requirement and has proved its efficiency in hundreds of cases otherwise considered incurable. Discouraged one, try this reliable cure. Druggists 50c., 6 for $2.50, or postpaid from the Griffiths & MacPherson Co., Limited, Toronto.

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London. & RESTAURANT

Largest and Most Magnificent Hotel in Europe.

Overlooking the picturesque Embankment Gardens and river.

MODERTE CHARGES.

Bedroom, light and attendance included, from $1.50 per day.
Breakfast from 50c.; lunch, 85c.; dinner $1.50.
Suites, insuring absolute privacy, from $6 per day.

Telegraphic Address—Cecelia, London. A. JUDAH, Mgr

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of the application of Leon Curtat for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lots Three Hundred and Ninety-Six (396), Six Hundred and Five (605) and Six Hundred and Six (606) Victoria City

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Leon Curtat on the 28th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 19th February, 1903.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for Applicant.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Charles Hayward, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Lot Twelve Hundred and Seventy-Eight (1278) Block Forty-Six (46) Victoria City, having a frontage on Erie street of Sixty (60) feet from Lot Twelve Hundred and Eighty-Nine (1289) in said Block Forty-Six (46), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Charles Hayward on the 7th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

FELL & GREGORY,
Solicitors for Chas. Hayward.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 2nd day of February, 1903.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Section Thirty-five (35) Victoria District.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land, issued to Agnes Deans Cameron on the 25th day of August, 1896, and numbered 2371c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office Victoria, 8th April, 1903.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Albert Edward Todd for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to part 5 22-100 acres of Section Sixty-Eight (68) Victoria District, delineated on the Map or Plan attached to a certain Deed of Conveyance, dated 18th November, 1880, and made between Helen McLean of the one part, and Thomas Earle of the other part.

Notice is hereby given that a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above hereditaments will be issued to Albert Edward Todd on the 7th day of May, 1903, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 2nd February, 1903.

Advertise in the Colonist

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

ALASKA ROUTE.
For Skagway direct.
Princess May ..... May 12th
To Northern British Columbia way ports every Thursday, 11 p. m.
To Westminster—Tuesday and Friday, 9 a. m.
To Ahouset and way ports, 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th each month, 11 p. m.
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For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

Steamship Company

S. S. SONOMA, Saturday, May 2, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m.
S. S. ALAMEDA for Honolulu, May 23, 2 p. m.
S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, June 4, 10 a. m.

J. D. SPRECKLES & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
R. P. RITHET & CO. LTD., Victoria.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVES VICTORIA 6 A. M.

Spokane and Cottage City, May 10th, 24th.

Leave Seattle, 9 A. M.

City of Seattle or Spokane and City of Topeka, May 3rd and every fourth day thereafter.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria, 8 P. M.

Queen, May 4, 19.
Senator, May 9, 24.
City of Puebla, May 14, 29.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

TICKET OFFICE—117 James Street, Seattle. George W. Andrews, Northwestern Passenger Agent.
C. W. MULLER, General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
SAN FRANCISCO TICKET OFFICE—4 New Montgomery Street.
C. D. DUNANN, General Passenger Agent, 10 Market Street, San Francisco.

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World's Scenic Route

LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICE

To all points in Canada and the United States. The fastest and best equipped train crossing the continent.

CHINA AND JAPAN SAILINGS.

Empress of China ..... May 4
Empress of India ..... May 25
Tartar ..... June 8

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS.

Aorangi ..... May 29
Moana ..... June 26
Miowera ..... July 24

For full particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to
E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. A., Vancouver, B. C.

H. H. ABBOTT,
86 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

Barley-Malt
Best Hops
No Corn

One reason for the superiority of the Anheuser-Busch brews is, they contain *no corn*, an ingredient that cheapens the cost of brewing and injures the quality of the beer. The mark of purity—

The "A" and the EAGLE

identifies the products of the

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BUDWEISER —"King of Bottled Beers." 83,790,300 bottles sold in 1902.

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R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Wholesale Dealers, Victoria.

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

PUBLISHED BY
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

$25.00 REWARD.

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WAR AND TAXATION.

The Boer war, in which Great Britain has been involved, and the Spanish war, in which the United States has been involved, have both afforded abundant evidence of the fact, which was also noticed after the Crimean war, that taxation, which jumps up during war does not recede to the same level as it occupied before the war commenced. In 1895-96, the total sum raised by taxation in Great Britain was $475,000,000. This year it is proposed to raise $723,000,000, and that huge sum allows for the remission of the corn duties and fourpence off the income tax, or about $50,000,000. Taxes that went up about 50 per cent., as a result of the war, are to stay up about 30 per cent. after the war is over. The same thing happened in the United States after the civil war, and, still more recently after the Spanish war. For the four years before the blowing up of the Maine, the annual appropriations of the United States averaged about $300,000,000. The war drove them up at once to $673,000,000. After the war they dropped first to $462,000,000, then to $457,000,000, but shot up again in 1902 to $479,000,000, and this year they are higher still. So that although neither the Boer war nor the Spanish war were struggles between equal, or anything like equal antagonists, they were not only enormously costly to both countries while going on, but have been apparently followed by a very heavy permanent increase of taxation. What is the explanation of this rather peculiar phenomenon? One explanation is that war relaxes national habits of self restraint in expenditure, and that a habit of extravagance is induced which cannot be overcome after peaceful conditions are resumed. This might be a sufficient explanation in the United States where federal taxation is a grievance without being a burden, but it could not explain altogether a similar experience in Great Britain where taxation is sufficiently heavy to be felt, and keenly felt by all classes in the community. A habit of national extravagance would be slower of formation and much quicker in correction. Yet we find that the aftermath of war there is quite as marked upon the taxes as in the United States. The true explanation, we believe to be, that during war the government becomes a buyer, a lavish buyer, of all kinds of commodities, and the hirer on a large scale of all kinds of labor. Thus, directly in the latter instance and indirectly in the former, there is a great displacement of industry. A very large number of people receive the taxes of their fellow citizens and of themselves as the reward of their labor. A huge number of tax consumers are created by war, and are not destroyed by the declaration of peace. They resist being immediately returned to the ranks of ordinary commercial industry, and no wonder, because these ranks have closed up against them in the meantime. They do not understand the economic meaning of their position. To them their industry during the continuance of war has been quite ordinary and commercial. It is only in relation to the tax revenue that it has not been ordinary, because it is out of the tax revenue they have been paid. Hence arises the extraordinary popular delusion that war is good for trade. So it is in a way and for a time. It is not nearly so good for trade, however, as if the nations of the world decided to expend one hundred thousand millions in building a bridge to Mars of the best structural steel. Trade would fairly boom till the proposal was abandoned. War only lifts trade up by its bootstraps. The stimulus given by lavish expenditure made, is derived from taxation revenue received. The pinch comes when the great body of tax consumers created by war have to be reincorporated in the body of tax-producers created by peace. The tax consumers are partially successful in resisting this reincorporation, hence the increase in permanent national expenditure specifically attributable to war. They are only partially successful, hence the number of unemployed and general hard times among the industrial classes which follow a declaration of peace. The United States has only suffered the former result because industrial expansion on a great scale prevented the latter from being noticeable. But Great Britain has suffered them both, and to such a degree as the result of the South African war, that we hardly venture to predict the consequences which a great struggle with a continental power would entail for her, particularly if she blundered into it unprepared, and was only successful through a long series of exhausting efforts.

PROSPECTING IN AFRICA.

One good result which has been obtained in South Africa since the difficulties which formerly existed under the Boer regime, have been removed, is that the work of exploration and prospecting has been going on with increased energy. The Boers were adepts in the art of closing out capital and energy for the benefit of their country. They acted on the theory that the resources of the country were the property of the Boers, and that as these resources were valuable, it was bad policy to let anybody work them. They overlooked the fact that resources are valuable to a country only when they are worked, and properly belong to those who are able and willing to work them and turn their riches into the common stock of the world. Under British rule a variety of new discoveries in the vicinity of the old Johannesburg reef are alleged to have been made, the chief feature of this being the development of what is termed the coronation reef, which is said to extend for a great distance around the Rand. There are also reports of valuable diamond discoveries, both in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, and there is little doubt that the exploration work has revealed new deposits of gold and other minerals hitherto unsuspected, although the question as to whether they can be profitably worked remains to be solved. There are plenty of people in British Columbia who are impregnated with this same Boer heresy. This province should be thrown open under general laws to any one and everyone with energy, enterprise, and capital to open up and work any resources they are fortunate enough to find and locate.

AMERICAN CORRUPTION.

We have been hearing a great deal lately about Canadian corruption. Our newspapers have been full of stories of electoral corruption, the alleged purchase of members, and voters, and illegal proceedings in collection with elections. The following memoranda summarize a few of the most notorious cases of proved and alleged law-breaking and corruption among public officials in the United States, and cover only a space of time of a few weeks:

Washington, D. C.—Contract jobbery, payroll padding and trafficking in promotions in the Post Office Department.

Pennsylvania.—Corporation grab bills rushed through the legislature and halted from passage only by publicity; press-muzzling bill passed to protect political crooks.

New York.—Corporate grab bills rushed through until halted by the governor's threatened veto; open charges of legislative bribery.

Missouri.—Wholesale bribery in the legislature and the government of St. Louis; several bribe-givers and bribe-takers sent to jail, others awaiting trial; grand juries still considering indictments.

Illinois.—Riot in the registature over an attempt to throttle discussion of a street railroad grab bill.

Minneapolis.—A former Mayor and other city officials indicted for collusion with criminals.

Porto Rico.—Naval officers and government employes indicted for smuggling.

Alaska.—Army officers accused by the War Department of selling commissary supplies for private gain.

May it be a long day before Canada can produce a record like that! But before we put ourselves upon any pharisaical elevation above our neighbors, it is as well that we should remember that the fountain head of the whole filthy stream lies in the debauching of the electorate. Under a system of government where elections are even tolerably pure, such offences would be impossible. There is abundance of evidence that the fountain head of national purity is being defiled, and is in danger of being further defiled, in Canada. If so, it is only a question of time until all the evil fruits of political corruption are manifest equally in Canada as in the United States.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The British government has beaten a retreat upon the proposal to guarantee the British capital to be invested in the Baghdad railway. Its retreat has been based on financial reasons, that is ostensibly. Any objections on the score of financial liability were, however, ridiculed by Mr. Balfour when the railway first came up in the House of Commons on the 8th of April. The real reason for the retreat is that the country will not stand anything that looks like another German alliance. The Baghdad railway is purely a German enterprise, intimately connected with German policy and German aspirations in the East. The idea that Great Britain should be made a catspaw for German ambition was so repugnant that the government was obliged to retire from its position. The incomprehensible thing is how the government ever got into the position of dallying with the Baghdad railway at all. It may have been the consideration for some action to be taken by Germany in some other matter not disclosed, which may have appealed to the British government as important. If so, the government will have to change its method and manner of dealing with Germany from now on. No price is likely to be demanded by Germany for anything Great Britain may desire Germany to do, which the British people under any circumstances will pay. The people desire no dealings with Germany, and certainly Great Britain should not be under the necessity of having any. It is very questionable whether diplomatic bargainings and alliances on the continent of Europe do not weaken the British Empire in some directions more than they can possibly strengthen it in others. A change in Great Britain's traditional policy in this respect would be looked on by loyal Britons with something like dismay, as either an evidence of weakness already existing, or the cause of it.

ONE POINT OF VIEW.

Canada has received a great advertisement all over the world by the extraordinary progress reflected in Mr. Fielding's Budget of this year. The trade statistics of the country have been quoted and referred to with admiration and envy all over the world. Particularly in the United States, the fact that Canada does a foreign trade of $77 per capita, as compared with $31 in the United States, and, second only to Great Britain's record of $102, has made a very great impression. The New York Evening Post, after reciting the figures which prove Canada's tremendous growth and continuous progress, goes on to a species of comment which should be interesting and valuable to Canadians. "All this," it says, "should be pleasing to Americans, since the increase of Canadian wealth signifies more profitable trade for Americans. They sold to Canada in 1896, $53,529,390 worth, and in 1902, $114,744,696 worth. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total Canadian imports came from the States in 1902, and less than 25 per cent. from Great Britain. Yet Great Britain took 59 per cent. and the States only 33 per cent. of the total Canadian export. The proportions in favor of Uncle Sam will probably continue to increase with Canada's advance in prosperity, unless the Dominion's fiscal policy shall be radically changed. It would, however, seem wisdom for the Republic to enhance by liberal arrangement for reciprocity the gains of so good a customer. If this be not done the expert financiers of Canada may yet contrive some sure way of lessening the advantage of the United States in Canadian markets and increasing trade with Great Britain. That is what they wish to do, but how to do it without hurting Canada is the question. But for the McKinley and Dingley tariffs the business of the two countries would have been more extensively merged than now, and the two peoples brought closer together." It is precisely that merging which a large majority of the people of Canada do not believe to be a benefit, and are prepared to most strenuously resist. Unfortunately this hankering after reciprocity which must increase the commanding position, the United States already possesses in our markets and diminish our independence political, and industrial, of that country, is emerging more and more clearly as the design and policy of the present government.

The Vossiche Zeitung in discussing the effect of Canada's surtax against Germany, points out that German exports to Canada have increased in spite of the preferential tariff granted to Great Britain.

The Times is authority for the statement that Mr. R. L. Borden said at Montreal that he is not understood in the West. We read a verbatim report of Mr. Borden's Montreal speech, and saw nothing in it which would even remotely bear out such a statement.

A despatch published in New York, says that coal worked near Seattle has been found to contain sulphide of iron carrying seven dollars in gold to the ton. After this people in Seattle will have money to burn, and we fully expect to see a company formed to buy coal ashes and treat them for gold. The main difficulty will be in concentration. Seattle coal contains so much besides gold, that is incombustible.

Lord Cromer has stated that in his recent trip on the Upper Nile he found that all the cotton piece goods exposed for sale came from America, and he learned on inquiry that the natives preferred American to British-made goods. They complained of the quality of the latter, which, it appears, contain a great deal of what is called "dressing." He also states that he is informed that Abyssinia is entirely supplied with cotton goods from America. These statements are rather serious. The habit of "loading" the cheaper grades of cotton is giving Great Britain a bad name in some of her most important markets.

A Marconi money order for five pounds was paid by the Cunard Company in mid-ocean the other day. A passenger handed a lace vendor at Queenstown a ten pound note instead of a five pound note, and the mistake was not discovered by the Irishwoman until after the ship had gone. She handed five pounds to the representative of the Cunard company at Queenstown. The boat was caught by Marconigraph in mid-ocean and the five pounds refunded to the passenger, a New York merchant who had not yet discovered his loss. The incident was a prominent news note in the morning daily newspaper published on board, which contrived to get a "scoop" on its afternoon competitor if there is such a thing.

In today's Colonist will be found an article entitled "The Laborer and the Law" by the Right Honorable R. B. Haldane. It is long and not by any means what could be called light reading, but it will repay perusal on the part of all those who are interested in the attitude of the State towards the organization of labor unions. Of Mr. Haldane's authority on any legal or quasi-legal subject there can be no possible doubt. He is not only a very distinguished lawyer, but also a deep philosophical thinker and writer, and a statesman who has achieved a good deal for his years. The importance of his essay is not so great as showing the actual status of trade unions before the law at present, because that, he admits, is somewhat nebulous, but as showing how the methods by which the common law has been developed, are grappling with, and assimilating the new features of industrial life represented by trade unions, and in Great Britain at any rate, will eventually define their rights and restrain their improper actions. He shows how British jurisprudence is still a living power capable of bringing, and now actually engaged in bringing, any corporate development within society into harmony with the eternal principles of justice. In all industrial countries the labor question possesses fearsome attributes, but the thoughtful study of this essay makes us realise that there is at least one country, in which there is a certainty of the evolution of a body of law capable of dealing with it, and of defining the demands of justice in the relation of industrial disputes to the rights of the parties engaged in them, and to the rights of the community as a whole.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CARNEGIE LIBRARY COMPETITION.

Sir,—It is with some trepidation that I venture to offer a few remarks on the above subject lest I may be assailed in B. C. billingsgate for personalities or something worse. However, I only wish to say that I was much impressed with the fair, if rather elaborate conditions of the Ottawa competition you published this morning, with which, if carried out in their entirety, we architects could not well complain. But as I fancy I can see our economical alderman desiring to prune off premiums here and two or three judges there; it would be in order to suggest a simple form of competition which I have always advocated. After all, what is the position; the Council are confronted with, say, eight architects who want the job, whether they "care tuppence about it" or not; the Council very properly decide that the fairest way is for each to show in black and white what general idea he proposes to adopt, and they will get an expert to pick out the most suitable in all respects; the originator then appears and developes it in what seems to him the best way, subject to the approval of the Council and not exceeding the sum agreed on. Now, I contend that all that is necessary to demonstrate this general idea are small 1-16 in. scale pencil sketches of each floor, one section and an exterior perspective, with explanatory report, which would entail quite enough wasted time for the unsuccessful ones, and be quite enough for an expert to form comparative estimates on and his estimates should prevail above anyone else's, as all would be figured on the same basis. Believing there are fewer objections to this scheme than any other, I am, etc.

W. RIDGWAY-WILSON.

SALMON TRAPS.

Sir,—From present indications it would appear that legislation sanctioning the use of salmon traps in British Columbia waters might be delayed too long to permit of trap fishing this season. Anyone who recalls the very complete and impartial report of the B. C. Fisheries Commissioner for the year 1902, will understand how heavily our canners are handicapped, as compared with the Americans.

In American waters every known appliance, such as traps, pounds, purse-nets, drag-nets, drift-nets and set-nets may be employed. During the past season 305 traps, 84 purse-nets, 353 gill-nets, 361 set-nets and 93 drag-nets, were licensed by the State of Washington, for use in Puget Sound, and adjacent waters. It will be seen that American canners obtain their fish by these various methods, while our cannerymen are restricted to the use of gill-nets, which can only be used in the discolored waters of the Gulf of Georgia, for the reason that salmon can readily avoid gill-nets in clear water.

As is well known, the Fraser river run of salmon strikes the coast of Vancouver Island, opposite Cape Flattery, in the vicinity of Port San Juan, and thence follows the coast line to the vicinity of Race Rocks. The great bulk of the fish then cross to the United States side, and are captured in traps and nets among the American islands.

The Commissioner states that "by the use of traps and purse-nets on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, a good portion of the fish which are now caught by the Americans would be captured in B. C. waters." There appears to be some opposition to the use of traps on the part of certain Fraser river cannery owners, who imagine that rival canneries, established on the shores of Vancouver Island, would secure undue advantage. There does not, however, appear to be any adequate reason for this view of the matter. On the Atlantic coast of the United States specially constructed barges are in use for the transportation of live fish. These barges, which have pontoons of sufficient size to float the structure, are built in such a way that thousands of living fish are safely transported long distances without loss, there being a constant circulation of sea water through the compartments containing the fish. By the use of similar barges, salmon could readily be transported from Vancouver Island traps to any desired point the fish being kept alive till required for canning. This method of supplying salmon to our canneries being possible, all B. C. cannery owners should unite in a demand for salmon traps and the various nets used by the Americans, subject to such regulations as would insure equitable treatment for all who are engaged in the industry.

W. F. BEST.

Victoria, B. C., May 1st, 1903.

PRESS COMMENT.

It is not the business of parliament to do anything that will compel, or even tend to compel, a business man to mark his goods in any way he does not of his own motion think advisable. But the chief objection to the giving of statutory recognition to the union label is that the union is not a corporate thing. It has no legal organization. Sometimes its headquarters are not in Canada. If those who direct it use their power to cause an injustice the sufferer can have no redress.—Montreal Gazette.

Last Sunday morning Bishop Brondel, of this diocese, delivered a powerful sermon at Saint Paul's Catholic church, in Anaconda, against socialism, advising the adherents of the church to have nothing to do with that movement, in referring to such impostors as Mr. Haggerty and Mr. McGrady.—Butte Miner.

That famous British general, I regret to report, has been at it again—this time in Somaliland. A couple of hundreds of dead British soldiers now mark the locality which the general forgot to reconnoitre.—Hamilton Spectator.

What element is it in the Drefus case that makes the world listen patiently to the interminable story it unfolds? What is there about the man that wakens instant sympathy? He has demanded a new trial, and France trembles lest this pardoned convict overthrow the peace of the nation. Twice he has been convicted by a court of his peers(yet there is no man on earth whose innocence is more firmly rooted in the judgment of the world.—Philadelphia North American.

It is quite a relief to have a few witnesses in the Gamey investigation whose veracity nobody thinks of impeaching. There has evidently been a mass of perjury in the case and the state of affairs in Toronto in connection with deals and schemes for exploiting public lands, privileges and money, incidentally revealed, is simply nauseating. It is enough to disgust people who are not practical politicians with the very word "politics." The politics of the country seems to be made up very largely of lying, treachery and corruption.—Montreal Star.

The Budget debate appears to have reached the customary talk to Hansard, otherwise talk to "buncombe," stage. The annual "rain repetition" will now be in order for some time. Swift, in one of his works, cites with approval an old Selavonian proverb which says that it is with men as with certain animals, whoever would keep them fast must find a very good hold of their ears. That does not hold good in certain debates as empty benches testify.—Ottawa Free Press.

MEN AND THINGS.

It is reported from Ottawa that the compensation which the government will propose shall be granted to manufacturers of binder twine in Canada will take the form of a bounty of three-eights of a cent per pound. This will put them on the same footing as the United States manufacturers, who are given a rebate equaling the export duty of three-eights of a cent on Manila shipped from the Philippine Islands.

The Sarnia salt work has been closed, and the men laid off indefinitely. The management allege that there is no money in operating the plant, which is a small one, under present conditions.

The development of the beet sugar industry in Ontario is marked by the action of the Berlin refinery in placing upon the market a second grade granulated, which is to be known as No. 2. It is said to be similar in many respects to the Maple Leaf brand now on the market, but there is a slight difference as regards color.

The Cuban government has advertised for bids for the removal of the wrecks of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, the Alfonso XII. at Mariel, and the Spanish warships sunk off Santiago and Manzanillo. The bids will be open on June 1st, at the office of the Secretary of Finance, at Havana. Everything found in the wrecks will belong to the contractors.

A story current in London indicates that Prince Edward of Wales, grandson of the King, is a keen observer for one of his tender years. A governess was telling him of the future life, when all men and women are to be equally happy. Young Edward considered for a minute and then asked: "Shall we all, everybody, be just equal?" "Yes, all of us." "Great-grandma and all?" referring to the late Queen Victoria. "Yes, dear, even great-grandmamma." To this Prince Edward replied with conviction, "I am quite sure great-grandma won't like that at all—quite sure."

SCORES OF USES.

While Dr. Chase's Ointment is best known on account of its wonderful control over eczema, salt rheum and piles, it is found to be in almost daily demand in many homes as a cure for chilblains, chafing, pimples, sunburn, burns, scalds, and each and every form of itching, irritated or inflamed skin. It is invaluable in every home and as a soothing and healing application knows no equal.

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Ladies' Silk Embroidered Cashmere Hose, value 50c., TODAY 35c. a pair.
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McGill Hose; a Heavy Cofton Stocking for Boys; all sizes, 6½ to 10 inches. TODAY 20c. a pair.
Ladies' Summer Weight Cashmere Hose, extra fine, 40c. a pair.
Fine Cotton Stockings for Girls or Boys, 15c., 20c. and 25c. a pair.
25 Dozen Men's Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, value 50c. Special 35c. each.
Real Kid Gloves at 85c.
It is hard to buy a Lambs' Skin Glove to sell less than $1.00.
Two lines of Real Kid Gloves, value $1.25; to be cleared TODAY at 85c. a pair.
Sizes Black, 5¾, 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7; Tan, 5¾, 6, 6 13, 6½ and 7.

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For TODAY, all 50c. pair; 4 styles.
1st.—A Short Corset, Grey Cantil.
2nd.—A Medium Length Corset, with three bias strappings, double stitched.
3rd.—A Long Corset, Grey Cantil.
4th.—A Child's Waist. We have never offered values like these before this season, and it will be a surprise to many to see the makes which we will sell TODAY for 50c.

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Rough Edge Notepaper and Envelopes, 2 sizes.
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Special Boxes of Paper and Envelopes at 15c., Mosaic and Tinted.
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FIFTH REGIMENT BAND

DRILL HALL CONCERT

TO-NIGHT

Victoria West vs. Capitals

Local News

It's Here.—The famous Rainier Bock beer in mugs at the leading hotels—the Driard, Vernon, Dallas and Imperial. Go at it while it's on.

Yorkshire Society.—On Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock the regular quarterly meeting of the Yorkshire Society will be held in the Royal Cafe, Fort street. A full attendance is requested.

Interesting Articles.—The first of a series entitled "Love Rules the Court, the Camp, the World," by Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to Be Happy Though Married," will appear in tomorrow's issue of the Colonist.

Sir Charles Dilke.—A timely paper by this well known writer on Imperial subjects will appear in Sunday's Colonist. This well known British statesman writes on the subject of "New Aspects of Imperial Defence."

Inland Revenue.—The inland revenue returns for the month of April are as follows: Spirits, $9,689.95; malt, $2,012.26; manufactured tobacco, $3,553.75; raw leaf tobacco, $287.06; cigars, $853.35; other receipts, $45.58; total, $16,441.95.

Coal Shipments.—The foreign coal shipments from Nanaimo during the month of April from the Western Fuel Company show a total of 24,704 tons. Shipments were made to Alaska, Port Townsend, Blaine, Skagway and San Francisco—the bulk of the coal of course going to the latter port.

Juvenile Performers.—This afternoon at 4:30 there will be a meeting at Sir William Wallace Hall of all the children taking part in the "Little Oyster" dance in connection with the performance of "Alice in Wonderland." Those participating in "Fairy Elves and Oysters" are asked to be at the Sir William Wallace Hall tomorrow.

Good Fishing.—The Nanaimo Free Press reports that the fishing in Cowichan river is better this spring than it has been for years, baskets of forty and fifty good sized trout being not exceptional. Somenos lake is also attracting considerable attention, some excellent baskets having been taken at that resort.

Another Conference.—The board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will have another conference on Monday evening next with the Mayor and Aldermen on the question of giving to the former body jurisdiction over the Isolation hospital. It is believed that a mutually satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at very shortly.

Municipal Amendments.—The municipal committee of the legislature will meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Suggested amendments to the Municipal Act affecting the city of Victoria have been prepared by the legislative committee of the City Council and placed in the hands of H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C., M.P.P. The new powers which are sought have all been explained at length in former issues of the Colonist.

Elected Officers.—At the annual meeting of the teachers and officers of the Centennial Methodist Sunday school, the election of officers resulted as follows: Superintendent, N. Shakespeare; assistant superintendent, W. C. Holt; secretary, Percy Shakespeare; treasurer, C. B. Deaville; organist, Miss Carlyon; chorister, T. H. Mathews. This is the eighth consecutive occasion on which Mr. Shakespeare has been elected to the position of superintendent.

Customs Receipts.—At the Victoria customs house during the month of April there was collected in revenue about $7,000 in excess of that received during April last year. It amounted to $114,344.23, as follows: Duty, $73,963.45; Chinese, $40,235, and sundry receipts, $145.78; the total imports for the month aggregate $3,224.09, the free being $58,789 and the dutiable $263,620. Exports, domestic, for April, amounted to $24,671, and foreign, $8,333, making a total of $33,004.

The Celebration.—The regatta committee has arranged eight races for the army and navy at the Victoria Day celebration. These will consist of contests for service cutters, four-oared gigs, service five-oared whalers, service five-oared whalers and six-oared gigs, all-comers' race and officers' skiffs with lady coxwains. Outriggers and slide seats not allowed. In the boys' race one crew from each school can enter. The Amphion, Grafton and Shearwater will be here on the 18th.

Police Statistics.—The record of the police department for the month of April is made up as follows: Drunkenness 25, assault 13, infraction of the Bicycle bylaw 9, infractions of the Revenue bylaw 6, stealing 7, obtaining money under false pretences 4, being in possession of intoxicants 3, aggravated assault 3, frequenter of bawdy house 2, infractions of the Pound bylaw 3, Health bylaw 3, cruelty to animals 1, infraction of the Vehicle bylaw 1, breaking and entering 1, infraction of the Street bylaw 1, nuisance 1, discharging firearms within city limits 1, malicious damage to property 2, supplying intoxicants to Indians 2, possession of stolen property 1.

Natural History Society.—A regular meeting of the Natural History Society will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the parliament buildings. The subject for the evening will be "Pacific Coast History Illustrated," with lantern slides, by R. E. Gosnell.

An Error Corrected.—The announcement in the evening paper that Mr. R. Erskine had withdrawn from the firm of Erskine, Wall & Co., is premature. No change will take place in the personnel of the firm until the general meeting of the creditors shall have taken place.

Murray-Bellamy.—The wedding occurred yesterday evening at 226½ Michigan street, of Alex. B. Murray, a native of Peebles, Scotland, and Miss Edith Emily Bellamy, daughter of the late Dr. Bellamy, who some 20 years ago was an officer in the Royal Navy and stationed at Esquimalt. Rev. W. Leslie Clay performed the interesting ceremony, only the immediate friends of the contracting parties being present.

Freight Rates.—The Boards of Trade of Victoria and Vancouver have been endeavoring to get some pronouncement from the C. P. R. respecting the equalization of freight rates from Winnipeg and Calgary to Coast points, and several conferences were had with F. W. Peters, assistant freight traffic manager for Western lines. Mr. Peters is back from a visit to Montreal, but says the matter has not yet been settled, and that he has nothing new to report.

In Mother Earth.—The funeral of the late Mrs. Ann Ovenston took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Thomas Dodds, Admiral Road, Esquimalt, at 2 o'clock, where service was conducted by the Rev. Alexander Fraser, and at the grave. There was a large attendance of friends at the residence and many floral offerings. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Messrs. A. Watson, jr., Thos. Watson, Geo. Watson, J. D. Watson, A. D. Grieve, Jas. Andrews.

"Alice in Wonderland."—Rehearsals will take place at Assembly Hall, Fort street, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, next week. These rehearsals are for the principals, and dialogue, and the children are not required. Special full rehearsals will be called later in the afternoon, as soon as it is necessary to introduce the dances. All the principls are begged to attend, and to know their parts, as the time is now short, and active interest and work is begged from all.

Re-Opening of Savoy.—At the reopening performance at the Savoy theatre on Monday evening next, the bill will be a good one. Among the performers engaged are Post and Ashley, Rand and Ryan, Harry Steele, Sophie Stewart, May Warde, Camille Personi, Sigma Roberts and Hyacinth Errly. Special features will be Edison's projecting kinetoscope, and the Savoy's full orchestra, under Prof. Foote's leadership. Prof. Foote has arrived from Portland to take charge of the orchestra.

Popular Outings.—Commencing tomorrow, and continuing throughout the summer months, the extra reduced excursion rates on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway will be in effect. These rates are reduced to a figure w tun reach of all, and enable those who wish to enjoy a day in the country, either picnicking, fishing, or to take advantage of a bicycle ride on the best roads in the province, through the ever-changing scenery of the beautiful country surrounding Duncans and in the vicinity of the Cowichan and Koksilah rivers.

Shingle Output.—Local mill men and builders will be interested in the announcement that a meeting of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association was held on Thursday night for the purpose of considering the proposal to curtail the shingle output by shutting down the mills for a time. After some discussion it was decided to lay the matter over for the present, as May and June being the two most active months in the Canadian trade, it was thought that orders might improve.

Trip of Inspection.—On Thursday next Mayor McCandless and the city engineer will make an official trip of inspection over the Victoria Terminal railway system as far as Cloverdale. The company have practically completed their preparations for the opening of the service provided for in the agreement between them and the city. The first regular trip will be on Monday week, May 11, and from then on the steam ferry Victorian, which, by the way, is more than coming up to expectations, will give a daily daylight service between Sidney and Guichon.

Art and Finance.—Rather than have the printing of the programmes for the musical cycle sent out of the city, the offer was made yesterday to do the work without cost to the organization, payment being taken in the amounts Victoria merchants are to pay for their announcement on the programmes. The difference in price between Victoria and Vancouver on the cost of printing would be $12.00. The press of this city has been most generous in its treatment of the approaching musical festival in the way of complimentary notices, and the advance sale of seats would indicate that the support to be accorded will be deservedly large, probably $3,000 or $4,000.

Clerical Gathering.—A most important gathering of the Church of England ministers of the province will take place in Vancouver on May 5, 6 and 7. In church language, it is known as the United Clericus of the dioceses and districts of Caledonia, B. C.; Columbia, B. C.; Kootenay, B. C.; New Westminster, B. C.; Olympia, Washington; Spokane, Washington; Boise, Idaho; Montana and Oregon. Ministers will be present from as far north at Metlakatla. It is expected there will be 60 or 70 divines present. The chairman of the clericus is Rev. H. G. Fiennes-Clinton, and the secretary, Rev. H. J. Underhill.

Mrs. Cusack Dead.—Mrs. Charlotte Cusack died yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Gibbs, 36 Douglas street. Deceased, who had been ill for upwards of a year, was 56 years of age and a native of St. Thomas, Ont. Her demise, while generally regretted, was not altogether unexpected. She leaves a son and two daughters, T. R. Cusack, and Mrs. Dr. Gibbs and Mrs. R. L. Drury. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the residence of her son, Thomas R. Cusack, 19 Kingston street, at 3:00 o'clock, and at the Metropolitan Methodist church at 3:30. Services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Elliott S. Rowe.

The Orpheum.—The management fully appreciating the liberal patronage given to Victoria's first family theatre, have arranged a very strong bill for the coming week. The Duffy children, Prince and Bonnie, head the bill. These clever children have just completed an engagement in Vancouver and New Westminster, where they created quite a furore by their clever acts. New moving pictures and a great surprise in the way of an illustrated song, await the patrons. This afternoon the watch will be given away at the close of the second matinee. The management will entertain the orphans at the first matinee, and give them a real treat, as Mr. Punch, and his wife Judy, will hold a reception both afternoon and evening. Do not fail to hear that soul stirring song, "Soldiers of the King," illustrated, last time for quite a while, this afternoon and evening. Stanley and Scanlon, the comedy musical duo, will also appear afternoon and evening. The favorite place of amusement for ladies, gentlemen and children.

Builders' Association.—The regular meeting of the Builders' Association will be held tonight at room 22 of the Brunswick hotel. Carpenter contractors who wish to join the association are requested to send in their names.

Arranging Details.—A meeting of the Printing and Band committee connected with the management of the forthcoming Victoria Day celebration, will be held at the office of Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken on Monday afternoon next at 5 o'clock, to arrange further details of matters under their charge.

West Coast Cannery.—Work on the salmon cannery which is being erected at Ucluelet, West Coast of the Island, is proceeding apace. Mr. C. Taylor, of Vancouver, cannery manager for the Alberni Packing Company, has been in Westminster on a business trip securing machinery and supplies for the new enterprise.

Methodist Conference.—Mr. Gideon Hicks has been for some time past busily training the massed choirs of the different Methodist churches in this city, for the purpose of giving a concert during the Methodist conference on the 14th and 15th of this month. Choruses from the Messiah, Creation, and the 42nd Psalm will be given. The Hicks Brothers will also render some quartettes.

Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.—The following members of Victoria lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., are entitled to attend the Grand lodge to be held in Vancouver in June: A. Graham, grand master; Fred. Davey, grand secretary; Hinkson Siddall, grand chaplain; representatives, F. Nelson, R. Livingstone, T. M. Brayshaw, J. C. Renfrew; alternates, H. Siddall, J. York, J. Grimason and F. Carne.

No Fish Traps.—Aulay Morrison, K. C., M. P. P., is credited with having informed a Vancouver News-Advertiser reporter that although the Fisheries Commission, of which he is a member, has reported in favor of traps in British Columbia, he was of the opinion that they would not be granted, and the fishermen need have no fear on that score. "Yes, most emphatically I say they will not be granted," concluded the member in the interview referred to.

Donations Acknowledged.—The manager of the Old Men's Home acknowledges the following donations during the month of April: Colonist and Times, daily papers; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, reading matter and buns; Mrs. A. Robertson, slippers; Mrs. T. S. Milligan, milk daily; Mrs. S. J. Quaglioth, reading matter; Mrs. A. J. C. Galletly, reading matter and cheque; Mrs. Crow Baker, clothing and boots; Mrs. H. Munn, reading matter; Mrs. Munsie, clothing; Mr. N. Shakespeare, reading matter; Mr. C. F. Broadhurst, reading matter.

"Alec" Wright Buried.—The funeral of the late Alex. Wright took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, North Saanich, to the West cemetery. Rev. Dr. Reid and Rev. Mr. Wimberly conducted the services at the house and graveside. A very large number attended, and many beautiful floral emblems were presented. The following acted as pallbearers: Wm. Bryce, S. Sea, jr., J. Brethour, A. Tolmie, Geo. Bishop and M. McGregor.

Went to Dawson.—The two French girls, Yvonne Lefevre and Georgette Normand, who were arrested at Seattle on going there from this city, have gone to Dawson, and it is not probable they will return to Seattle to have the edict of the court carried out. If they are successful in their appeal they will receive back the $1,500, and if not, the government will appropriate it to its own use as forfeited bail. If this is done, should they ever return to the United States, they will be subject to deportation to France, under the original order. Both the girls are under age.

Library Statistics.—From the city library were issued in April, 1,783 books, to ladies, 824; to gentlemen, 959. The highest number taken in one day was 130; the average number, 75. Fifteen new members joined the library; of these, seven were ladies and eight gentlemen. There were added to the library shelves, "The Datchet Diamonds," by Richard Marsh; "Wife in Name Only," by Bertha M. Clay. The following reports were received: Auditor-General's Report, Vol. 1, parts AP., 1902; Auditor-General's Report, Vol. 2, parts Q-T, to June 30, 1902.

Returns This Evening.—Herbert Cuthbert, traveling agent of the Victoria Tourist Association, is expected home this evening. He has visited many of the leading cities of the United States and Canada, and has done excellent work for the organization. A very large quantity of special literature, descriptive of Victoria's beauties and advantages, has been forwarded to Eastern points, and visitors at the railway offices in all the big Eastern cities will hereafter find lying on the counter copies of "Picturesque Victoria" and "Victoria Illustrated." The consensus of opinion is that Victoria is putting up a better fight for the tourist trade of the continent than any city in the West.

Will Be Missed.—Mr. W. J. Kirby, route manager of the Dominion Express Company, who has been promoted to a position in the rapidly extending district of Calgary, will be much missed in the British Columbia division, especially by the fruit shippers. During his occupancy of the position of route manager on this division Mr. Kirby has been untiring in his efforts to promote a satisfactory export trade of perishable fruits with the Northwest, and his enterprise in this direction has done much to encourage the shipment of British Columbia fruit to the Territories. In other branches of the express business he worked with equal success, and his removal will be much regretted by many. Mr. Kirby was in Victoria last winter, being in attendance at the various sessions of the Central Farmers' Institute.

Proposed Loop Line.—The proposed loop line of the street railway system to the Gorge by way of the Gorge road and the Craigflower road and Point Ellice, is again receiving some attention. The proposition of the company has been accepted, it is understood, by all the property owners but one, and as this is a large estate, the owners of which reside in Scotland, some difficulty has been experienced in carrying on the negotiations. Should the consent of these proprietors be secured, the projected extension will be taken in hand immediately. With the line running to the Gorge much of the property along that beautiful waterway would be immediately improved; in fact, it is quite within the range of possibilites that one of the handsomest private residences hereabouts will be built on the Arm in the near future, should the above improvement be carried out.

A Pretty Idea.—At the next meeting of the Victoria Tourist Association consideration is to be given to an idea which it is thought would, if carried into effect, go far towards enhancing the beauty of the city—the free distribution of flower seeds among the school children of the city. Vancouver has taken the matter up, as will be seen from the following clipping from the News-Advertiser: "Two thousand packages of choice flower seeds were distributed to the school children of Vancouver yesterday in the various public schools throughout the city. Today two thousand pairs of little hands will be busily employed in amateur gardening, and before long many Vancouver gardens will blossom like the proverbial rose. The distribution was made by the Board of School Trustees at the instance of the Vancouver Tourist Association. The distribution was made on a basis of 25 packages to each class.

Prayer Meeting.—The Keswick circle will hold a prayer meeting tonight at the Christian Mission Hall, 113 Government street, at 8 p. m.

A Wedding.—On Thursday evening Rev. Father Laterne united in marriage at St. Andrew's cathedral A. Medrich to Miss J. Brown, of East Sooke.

Mining Association.—The adjourned meeting of the provisional executive of the Provincial Mining Association and of the canvassing committee will be held in the Board of Trade rooms on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. The matter to be considered is the passing of accounts and closing the business of the provisional executive.

For Tampering.—Constable Campbell of the provincial police yesterday arrested Tom Porter on the charge of damage to property—being accused of having thrown a piece of iron wire over the transmission wire of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, between Victoria Gardens and Craigflower bridge, on Thursday morning at 6:15, 6:30 and 6:45 o'clock. The B. C. Electric Railway Company offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest of the offender. Porter said he threw the iron wire over the transmission line in order to get a shock.

This Evening's Promenade.—Another excellent programme has been prepared for this evening's promenade concert at the Drill Hall by the band of the regiment. Among the pieces to be played are Ambrose Thomas' overture, "The Queen's Secret," and Paderewski's "Celebrated Minuette." Basketball will form the extra attraction, being a schedule game of the senior league series between the Capital and Victoria West teams. The game will commence at 9 o'clock. Bandmaster Finn is making every effort to increase the strength of the band during the coming summer, and it is to the interest of citizens generally to give him every encouragement by good attendances at the weekly concerts. A city can possess no better attraction for visitors than the presence of a good band.

May Day Entertainment.—There was a good attendance of parents and friends at the May Day entertainment held last evening under the auspices of [illegible] School Debating Society. The following excellent programme was much appreciated, the various numbers being rendered with such merit that it would be invidious to discriminate: Piano duet, Misses Ohlson and Carlyon; chairman's remarks, Principal Paul; geometrical march, twelve young ladies; cornet solo, Master Joe Rausch; recitation, Miss Westwood; vocal solo, Master Bert Aaronson; debate (affirmative) Clarence Rogers, Fred Heal; (negative) Miss M. Cameron, Gordon Stephen; piano solo, Miss Violet Powell; fencing bout, Misses Hayland and Ure; mandolin solo, Master Fred Carne; May dance, twelve young ladies.

About a Roadway.—Residents of Cordova Bay have a grievance which bids fair to rival the famous Craigflower road dispute in the intricacies of its legal ramifications before it is given its quietus. On the one hand, it is claimed by Mr. J. Carmichael, a resident of the district for 15 years, that the road in question, which skirts the bay, has been in use as a public thoroughfare for that length of time, to his personal knowledge; that for eight years prior to that its status was the same; and that inasmuch as the government has at different periods spent appropriations on the road, its status as a public highway is fixed for all time. In this latter opinion Mr. Carmichael is supported by the contention of gentlemen very familiar with governmental jurisdiction over roads upon which public money has been expended. In the meantime, however, a portion of the road is being fenced in by Mr. Fred. Norris, who owns land at the point in question, and its course diverted to a point further back from the bay.

Hedge Trimmers and Grass Cutters, 50c. to $1.50; Rakes, Spades, Hoes, Spading Forks, Trowels, Lawn Mowers, etc., cheap for cash at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

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GETS HIS CHOICE when he comes here for a hat, because we have the variety that guarantees every man his choice. We have all the very latest styles, with the manufacturers' guarantee—if you don't like it after going home bring it back and exchange it for another, or

GET YOUR MONEY BACK.
$2.50, $3.00, $3.50.

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2000 Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

Are sold every year. Every one of these would bring a testimonial if it were asked for. Every one of 2,000 people know each year that the Gerhard Heintzman is as near perfection as it is possible to make a musical instrument. They know about its beautiful lasting tone, its artistic cases, its moderate price.
Wouldn't you like to know about them too?

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Get a Nobby Suit or Jacket at Reduced Prices.

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If you are in want of a

A RING
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Or any other piece of jewelery, it will be to your advantage to examine our stock before buying.
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Preserved Pineapple, 2 tins .... 25c.
Pure Native Port, per bottle .... 25c.

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Miss Mesher has removed her Art Needlework Parlors to 65½ YATES ST., next Stoddart's Jewelery Store. Ladies are invited to call and inspect fancy work.

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Complete Vocal Scores

Of the works to be produced at the Musical Festival, may be had ONLY from us at reduced prices. These include "The Death of Minnehaha," "The Revenge," "St. Cecilia's Day," and "Festival Mass."
Copies of the "Coronation March," by Sir Alex. Mackenzie, may also be obtained from us.

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Lager Beer on draught at the Wilson Bar, 94 Yates street.
5c. per Glass.

M. H. McCABE,
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THE WHITE HOUSE

Morley's Fast Black

Cotton Hosiery for Ladies and Children

Our Spring Supply
Has Arrived.........

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

How Surtax Will Be Applied

Circular Which Deals Fully With Matter Received From Ottawa.

Act in Force till Repealed---How Germany Is Affected.

Hon. A. R. Milne, C. M. G., is in receipt of a circular from the Department of Customs relating to the surtax on German goods, and resolutions for the amendment of the Canadian Customs Tariff in other particulars. Under the caption "Re Surtax," the circular says:

"The Minister of Customs has decided that the goods of Germany are subject to surtax in Canada under the terms of the tariff resolutions.

"Observe also that the tariff resolutions contain the following proviso regarding the surtax, viz.:

"'Such surtax shall not apply to any goods actually purchased on or before the 16th day of April, 1903, by any corporation, firm or person in Canada for immediate transportation to Canada.'

"Goods claiming exemption from surtax under the above proviso should be imported or taken out of warehouses and entered for duty on or before 30th June, 1903.

"In regard to all goods on which exemption from surtax is claimed under the above proviso, collectors shall require importers to produce satisfactory evidence that the order from the importer in Canada for the goods was received and accepted by the exporter on or before 16th April, 1903. Such evidence must be produced in all cases before such exemption is allowed.

"For a temporary period, from 1st May until 30th June, 1903, declarations made before the collector by the importer or his agent, and subscribed by the collector instead of the "further certificates" from the exporter hereinafter prescribed: Provided that the collector may require such further proof regarding the origin of the goods as he deems necessary in any case."

The Customs Tariff, 1897, has been amended by adding the following sections:

"Articles which are the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favorably than those from other countries may be subject to a surtax over and above the duties of schedule A, such surtax in every case to be one-third of the duty as fixed by such schedule A:

"Such surtax shall also apply to any articles the chief value of which was produced in such foreign country, although it may have been improved or advanced in value, by the labor of another country—notwithstanding the provisions of the British preferential tariff and regulations thereunder.

"Such surtax shall not apply to any goods actually purchased on or before the 16th of April, 1903, by any corporation, firm, or person in Canada for immediate transportation to Canada.

"That the period of exemption from duty of machinery of every kind and structural iron and steel for use in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root be extended to the 30th day of June, 1904.

"That item 409, in schedule A, respecting duty on ships and other vessels built in foreign countries and applying for Canadian register, be repealed.

"That machinery and appliances of a kind not made in Canada for exclusive use in alluvial gold mining be added to the free list, until June the 13th, 1904.

"Note—In connection with tariff item 409, which is no longer in force, collectors are reminded:

"(a.) That a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be collected on foreign built British ships applying for license to engage in the coasting trade as set forth in Memo. No. 1203 B;

"(b.) Also that gasoline yachts, electric and steam yachts and pleasure boats of all kinds unregistered, or foreign built, are to be rated for duty at 25 per cent. ad valorem on importation for use coastwise in Canada.

"Notice will be given when the duty on steel rails comes into effect."

WHY TIMID GIRLS GET BEST HUSBANDS.

There is no doubt about this—the girl who shrieks and jumps on a chair at sight of a mouse because she is really afraid has a long start of all other girls in the race for the ideal husband. She needs a protector, and isn't afraid to admit it; the ideal husband is, first of all, a protector. Being a manly man, he cannot endure a mannish woman; she appears to need no protection, and, therefore, he can't love her.

The right kind of a man doesn't want to marry a woman who can get off a car while it is moving or out-manoeuvre a bull in a meadow, or one who will live in a haunted house without flinching.

Timidity is a virtue when you are a woman and single. Man is like a great oak, and he wants woman to be the ivy that clings to him. That is right and proper. As the years go on ivy and oak become as one, and not all the tempests in the world can separate them.

A man loves to go out and play football, and fight and hunt wild beasts. He doesn't want to be tied for life with a woman who can do the same. She must be his opposite. His pleasure is her weakness, just as his pleasure is the surety of his protecting strength.

When you go to the seaside and creep to the water's edge and put one toe in the great ocean don't ever think that a man despises you for it. True, he may give more attention to the girl who plunges in and swims out for half a mile. That's because she is an exception. Men like to look at "exceptions," but they marry the women who are just women.

Probably the "exception" will come out of her bathing suit with a severe-looking short skirt, a fearless expression and a great stride like a grenadier. But what is she, in a man's eyes, to you, with your little patent leather shoes and your frills and ribbons and trinkets? He likes to stare at her with a sort of admiration, but he wants to love you.

Men are always talking of the silly things women do, of their little vanities, and their insatiable vanity of dress. But not because they dislike women who do silly things and are vain. There is no man worth speaking of who wouldn't have his wife deck herself in bows and frills and do silly things sometimes. He married her because such things were pleasant to him, just as men do every day and always will.

He—You must admit there's nothing delights a girl so much as the devoted attention of the man of her choice. She—Unless it's the devoted attention of the man of some other girl's choice.—Philadelphia Press.

DANCERS TRIP LIGHT FANTASTIC

Assembly Rooms a Fairy Land Scene at Charity Ball Last Evening.

The closing dance by the classes of Mrs. Dickinson and Mrs. Simpson at Assembly Hall last evening for the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home, presented one of the characteristic ball room scenes for which Victoria has been noted on so many occasions during the past. The music, the floor, decorations, and supper were all carried out with every attention to detail. Between 450 and 500 dancers, comprising the youth, beauty and fashion of the city, whirled and glided along the perfect floor to the dreamy strains of the waltz in the accelerated movement of the popular two-step.

Mention should also be made of the cozy sitting-out retreats, where couples could retire for a tete-a-tete, and at the same time watch the merry dancers whirling by. These cozy corners were tastily upholstered with an idea to comfort in the cushioned chairs and sofas.

The following gentlemen were zealous in their attention to the comfort and pleasure of the happy throng of dancers: Ald. G. H. Barnard, Major Hibben, J. A. McTavish, and Dr. Quay (reception committee), and Chief Watson, Arnold Ker, Norman Hardy, Samuel Sea and E. H. Russell (floor committee).

It was long past midnight when the dancers reluctantly retired from the pleasures of the waxen floor.

Last evening is one of those treasures of the past which memory zealously guards for fire-side dreams, when limbs have parted with the agility of youth and the sere autumn days are gilded with happy recollections of days gone by.

IN CHAMBERS.

Sundry Applications Disposed of Yesterday Morning.

Hon. Mr. Justice Drake presided in Chambers yesterday morning, and disposed of the following applications:

Estate of Caroline Serruvier, deceased—Lindley Crease applied for letters of administration with will annexed. Order made.

Estate of Octavia Williams, deceased—Probate was granted upon the application of Lindley Crease.

Estate of Thomas Holliday, deceased—Lindley Crease applied for leave to reseal probate. Order made.

Estate of Mary Whitewell, deceased—Letters of administration were ordered upon the application of A. Martin.

Pleace vs. Paper and Texada Mining and Land Company, garnishees—A. L. Belyea obtained garnishee order nisi.

EDISON THEATRE.

Vaudeville Attraction at This Popular House of Entertainment Appreciated.

The management of this cozy little play house are offering to its patrons this week one of the very best vaudeville bills ever witnessed in this city, and have every reason to feel proud of their success, as they are presenting to the Victoria public a collection of novelties, which are seldom equalled in any of the larger cities on the Coast. The management announces a complete change of programme for next week.

SPORTING NEWS

BASEBALL.

Resplendant in new uniforms of maroon and white, and on the finest ball field on the Coast, the Victorias will open the season with the crack Mount Angel College team today.

The visitors, who arrived on yesterday's Sound steamer, are a most likely looking lot of young men and promise to give the locals a hard game. Speaking of their games on the Sound, they say that Whatcom has positively the worst grounds that they had ever seen, and that it was almost impossible for a team to play anything like good ball on them. Several members of their team took a run out to Oak Bay yesterday afternoon to have a look at the local grounds, and were unanimous in their praise of the field, saying also that there was nothing in the State of Oregon to compare with these grounds in smoothness nor in size. As one of the players puts it, "Ball playing on such grounds as these is a regular picnic.'

The line-up of the teams was published in yesterday's edition of the Colonist.

The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock.

Tickets on sale at the Post Office Cigar store, Cullin's Cigar store and at Geo. Smith's stand.

Score cards will be distributed free of charge at the grounds. The game will be played rain or shine, the spectators being amply protected from the weather in the large grand stand.

The baseball players of the city schools are getting out on their diamonds to practise in readiness for the season's contest for the Colonist cup, for which there was such a struggle last year. A meeting will be called early during the coming week to arrange the schedue of games to be played for the cup, which was won last year by the boys of the Central school. Great interest is being maintained in the game in the city schools, members of the Victoria Baseball club having attached themselves as coaches to the majority of the teams, and school baseball will boom this season. Ergo, the contest for the Colonist cup will be a hot one.

A meeting of the Intermediate Baseball League was held at the office of Chief Watson, to consider the protest entered by the Wanderers against Hillside, in respect to the game played last Saturday for the championship. The protest was lodged against the Hillsides for playing Chase, but it was ruled out of order for the reason that no grounds were stated and nothing was shown to debar him playing as an intermediate in Victoria. A meeting will be held next Friday evening to organize an intermediate league for the present season.

The meeting last night in the Y. M. C. A assembly room, for the purpose of organizing a baseball team, had to be postponed on account of their not being enough to form a strong meeting.

Vancouver, May 1.—Baseball grounds been secured in Vancouver, and Vancouver is to have a team after all. "Billy" Holmes and Walter Miller made a forenoon canvass and collected $400 towards the organization, which is an indication that baseball is not dead in this town. Mr. Holmes leaves for Seattle and the Sound at once to sign players. The B. C. Electric railway have offered to build the grand stand on the new ground, erect fences and repair the ground, besides running special cars to the ball games, all of which offers have been accepted.

The game yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill between the car men and Nationals' baseball team, resulted in a win for the former by a score of 19 to 5. The play was fast and furious and some times wild.

At the annual meeting of the Hillside avenue Baseball club, the following officers were elected: Captain, T. Hutcheson; vice-captain, J. H. Connel; K. Hughes, secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The Capital Intermediates are already in the pink of condition, and are waiting like impatient horses champing their bits, for Wednesday to come round, as it is the day that will decide for them if they are to be the happy owners of the cup and the championship of the Provincial league. They have been training steadily for some time past, and have great hopes to come back from the Coal City with the coveted honors. They know that they are going to have a hard struggle, as their opponents are not only formidable in the science of the game, but also are a much sturdier lot than the home aggregation. It is a pity the game is to be brought off in the middle of the week as it will thus prevent a large number of supporters who would have traveled with the team if it had been brought off on a Saturday, and helped to cheer them on to victory. This date was agreed upon to oblige the Cumberland team, as it is the only day they can make connections with the boat running from Cumberland to Nanaimo, and as they have done a lot of travelling this season, their expenses have been very heavy they couldn't afford to stay in Nanaimo a couple of days to make connection. This is why the home team agreed to the date.

The home team will be represented as follows: Goal, T. Crocker; back, A. Haughton, G. Temple; halves, J. Finlayson, F. Baker, E. Whyte; forwards, J. Temple, T. Peden, F. Smith, C. Bishop, J. Gregg, L. Sweeney; substitutes.

CRICKET.

The scratch match that was postponed last Saturday between the captain and vice-captain's teams of the Victoria Cricket club, will be played this afternoon at Beacon Hill, commencing at 2:30 p. m. sharp.

The following is a list of the games scheduled for the season:

FIRST XI.

May 2nd—Captain vs. Vice-Captain, at Beacon Hill.
May 9th—Garrison (Work Point), at Barracks.
May 23rd—H. M. Navy, at Esquimalt.
May 25th—Seattle and Tacoma, at Beacon Hill.
May 30th—Royal Artillery at Beacon Hill.
June 5th—Tacoma, at Tacoma.
June 6th—Seattle, at Seattle.
June 13th—Vancouver, at Beacon Hill.
June 27th—H. M. Navy, at Esquimalt.
July 1st—Vancouver, at Vancouver.
July 11th—Garrison (Work Point,) at Beacon Hill.
July 18th—Trinity College Old Boys, at Beacon Hill.
August 15th—Seattle, at Beacon Hill.
August 22nd—Royal Artillery, at Barracks.

SECOND XI.

May 2nd—Captain vs. Vice-Captain, at Beacon Hill.
May 9th—Fernwood C. C. at Beacon Hill.
May 23rd—Royal Engineers, at Barracks.
May 30th—Gunroom Officers, H. M. S. Grafton, at Esquimalt.
June 6th—Collegiate School, at Beacon Hill.
June 13th—Vancouver 2nd XII., Vancouver.
June 20th—Royal Engineers, at Beacon Hill.
June 27th—Fernwood C. C. at Fernwood grounds.
July 4th—Collegiate School, at Beacon Hill.
July 11th—Gunroom Officers, H. M. S. Grafton, at Esquimalt.
July 25th—Vancouver 2nd XI., at Beacon Hill.
August 8th—Fernwood C. C., at Beacon Hill.
August 29th—Royal Engineers, at Barracks.

BASKETBALL.

The following are the names of the basketball teams that will play at the Drill hall tonight: Victoria West—Guards, Jones and Hughes; centre, Baker; forwards, W. Fairall, C. Fairall. Capitals — Guards, Cocksley and Lorimer; centre, Whyte; forwards, Wales and Laing. The game will start at 9:15 p. m. sharp.

THE OAR.

The following is the schedule of the J. B. A. A. club races for the season:

First—On Saturday, May 16th.
Second—On Saturday, June 20th.
Third—On Saturday, July 11th.
Annual Club Regatta—On Saturday, August 22nd.

ATHLETICS.

The following is the programme of the Vancouver College annual field day, which will be held at Brockton Point this afternoon:

1-mile bicycle race—Waddell, Bajus and Clarke.

100 ward dash — McCutcheon, Wilson, Watson, Brydone-Jack, Donaldson and Logan

220-yard foot race, under 17 years of age, handicap—E. Murray, Ellis, R. Murray, Rae.

Running high jump—McCutcheon, Sainte, Wilson, Watson and DeBeck.

Three-legged race, 100 yards—Wilson and Galloway, Smith and Shearer, W. Logan and Watson, McCutcheon and Sainte, Donaldson and DeBeck.

Bicycle pursuit race—Waddell, Bajus and Clarke.

Pole vault—McCutcheon, Sainte, Smith, McCrimmon and Watson.

1-mile foot race—Shearer, Galloway and Smith.

220-yards foot race—McCutcheon, Brown, Brydone-Jack, Donaldson, W. Logan and DeBeck.

100-yards dash, under 17 years of age, handicap—E. Murray, Ellis, R. Murray and Rae.

440-yards foot race—McCutcheon, Steed, Wilson and DeBeck.

440-yards foot race, under 17, handicap—E. Murray, Ellis, R. Murray and Shannon.

Consolation race.

Relay race, inter-collegiate, one mile — Columbia College—Brown, Steed, Cummings and Sainte. Vancouver College—Watson, Wilson, Donaldson and DeBeck.

Relay race, inter-class of Vancouver College—second year—Price, Bajus, Donaldson and DeBeck. First year — McTaggert, Smith, Brydon-Jack and Ellis. Matriculation—Wilson, Watson, Galloway and W. Logan. Intermediate—R. Murray, Shoebotham, Shannon and McCrimmon.

$1,000 For a Germ

That Powley's Liquified Ozone Cannot Kill.

We offer $1,000 to the Scientist or physician who discovers a disease germ that Powley's Liquified Ozone cannot kill. Such a germ is yet unknown. Ozone kills every germ yet discovered, and by that means cures every germ disease.

Just Oxygen

Powley's Liquified Ozone is nothing but oxygen—no drugs—no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of a German Chemist who spent 20 years in learning how to liquify oxygen. Ozone charges the blood with such an excess of oxygen that no germ can live in any membrane or tissue.

The results are inevitable. Any germ disease must end when the cause is killed. Then the oxygen—nature's greatest tonic—brings back the sick one to the maximum of health. No other product ever discovered will do so much for humanity.

Kills Inside Germs

Any drug that kills germs is a poison to you and it cannot be taken internally. Ozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body. It is carried by the blood to every cell of every tissue, and no germ can live where it goes.

Yet Ozone is simply liquified oxygen—just the vital part of air. It is not only harmless—just as harmless as breathing—but a tonic to you—the very source of vitality. Its effects are exhilarating—purifying. But germs are vegetable, and an excess of oxygen, while life to an animal, is deadly to vegetable matter. This fact seems a provision of nature to protect man against germs.

Germ Diseases

These are some of the known germ diseases. The cause of these troubles is germs, and germs only, and these germs must be killed before the trouble is ended.

Medicine sometimes cures these troubles by helping Nature to overcome the germs, but the results are indirect and uncertain. Ozone always kills the germs, and the results are direct and sure. The best physicians and the largest hospitals now employ Ozone—not medicine—for germ troubles:

Asthma	Impure Blood
Anaemia—Abscess	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Leucorrhoea
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Pneumonia
Consumption	Piles
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Syphillis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczma—Erysipelas	Throat Troubles
Fevers—all kinds	Tumors—Ulcers
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Varicocele
Gall Stones—Gout	Women's Disease
Influenza	Weak Eyes

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh in any part of the body—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

One Full-size Bottle Free

If you are not convinced, please send us this coupon and let us mail you an order on your druggist for a 50c. bottle free. The druggist will charge it to us. We will send with the order overwhelming evidence of what Ozone has done for troubles exactly like yours. We will send full directions for using it.

This remarkable offer is open to anyone who suffers from germs, and who has never tried Ozone. We make it to convince the doubtful, and to help the discouraged. Please let us prove to you by letters from others, and by Ozone itself, that there is now an absolutely certain way to get well.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is sold by all druggists in two sizes—50c. and $1.

Cut Out This Coupon

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ozone Co., Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto.

I am troubled with .....

I have never tried Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

..... Write your name plainly.

..... Street and number.

..... 97 ..... Town and Province.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

"Owing to artificial modern life, almost everybody suffers more or less from constipation, torpid liver and sluggish kidneys and as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most prompt and thorough cure for this derangement, they have come to be considered a family necessity. Hosts of families would not think of being without them. One pill a dose. 25 cents a box.

Hair brooms are the best for wooden floor or linoleum, they don't raise the dust like a corn broom. You should have one for your kitchen. They last longer. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglast street.

100 dozen English cashmere sox, 25c. pair. B. Williams & Co.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

There is no question but that Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are the best preparation on the market today for all derangements of the stomach and bowels. There is no better proof of this than when once a person has been benefited by them he is anxious that all sufferers should hear of them. Mr. J. G. Page, of Alberton, Ala., has used these Tablets with satisfactory results and writes as follows: "No doubt you have hundreds of testimonials from all over the United States as to the merits of your medicine, but ask that you allow me to add mine to the list. I have used Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets myself and in my family, and I think they are the best on the market today. They are exceedingly popular in our community."

Society item from the Western slope paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Daniels went to Denver on Thursday to attend the funeral of a relative and see William Gillette in 'Sherlock Holmes.'"—Denver Post.

Wigwag—Did you get much queer money shoved off on you in Paris?

Newrich—Yes; I guess I got about everything going except one o' them there Latin quarters."—Philadelphia Record

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

There Are Two Reasons Why There is no Treatment so Thoroughly Satisfactory and Lastingly Beneficial as

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

The body of man can be influenced in health or disease only through two channels—the blood and the nerves.

During the winter the blood becomes thin and watery because of the artificial life we are compelled to lead indoors—the artificial food, the breathing of impure air, the lack of exercise, and this is why most people find it necessary to use a blood builder and nerve restorative in the spring.

For two reasons Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most satisfactory spring medicine that you can possibly obtain. In the first place, it is gently laxative. Just enough so that when taken regularly it ensures proper action of the bowels. Secondly, it forms new red corpuscles in the blood or in other words makes the blood rich, red and life-sustaining.

Through the medium of the blood and nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food influences every nook and corner of the system, giving new vigor to the vital organs such as the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys, and ensuring their regular and healthful action.

This great food cure sharpens up the appetite, makes the digestion good and actually adds new firm flesh and tissue to the body as you can prove by weighing yourself while using it.

Liquid medicines always have a stimulating effect due to the presence of alcohol. There is none of this in connection with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and for this reason any benefit you feel is lasting and you can be certain that with each dose your blood is getting richer and your system is being built up.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

CURSE OF DRINK — IF ANY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY DRINKS, the taste for liquor can be removed permanently by giving Tasteless Samaria Prescription secretly in food or drink. Failure impossible. Free sample, testimonials, price sent sealed. Write SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 327 Jarvis street, Toronto, Ont. — CURED SECRETLY

Commencing Tomorrow There Will Appear Consecutively in The Sunday Colonist

9 Telling Topical Papers

— BY —

COUNT LEO TOLSTOY,
SIR CHAS. W. DILKE, Bart.,
ADMIRAL THE HON. SIR E. FREMANTLE,
RT. HON. LADY JEUNE
SIR BOSDIN T. LEECH,
PROF. A. VAMBERY,
ALFRED EMMOTT, M.P., &c.

THE following Programme will prove of the widest general interest. Sir Charles Dilke deals with "New Aspects of Imperial Defence,"—a timely subject; "The Present Position of the Navy" is written by a popular Admiral; Sir Bosdin T. Leech, the inventor of a successful working scheme of Old Age Pensions, tells "How Best to Provide for Sickness and Old Age"; Count Tolstoy, the world-famous novelist, treats of "Two Social Questions," illustrated from the lives of Bondaref and Ruskin; the interesting question of "Novels and Novel Reading" extracts a striking paper from Lady Jeune; whilst Arminius Vambery, the greatest authority in Europe on the subject, tells how the present condition of the near East is sure to affect England and her neighbors. Every article is the work of a well-known authority on the subject.

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By SIR CHAS. W. DILKE, Bt., M. P.
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"UNPUBLISHED REMINISCENCES OF LORD BEACONFIELD,"
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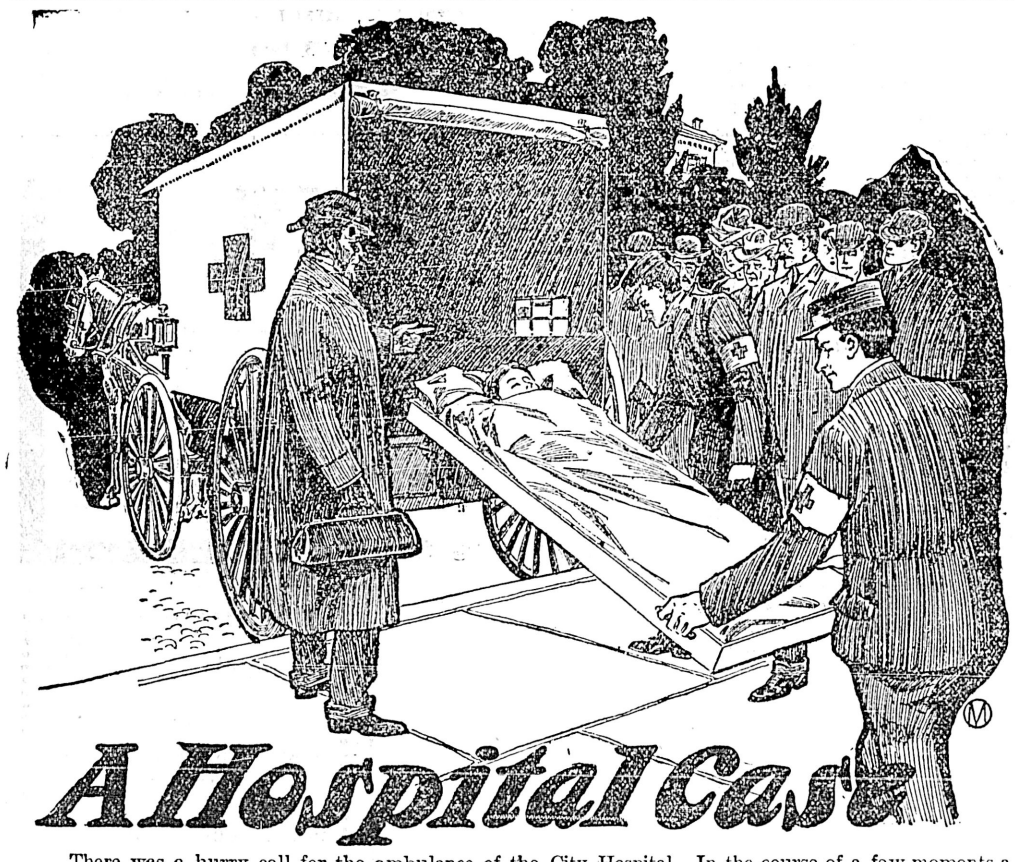
"THE LAND OF THE YELLOW ROBE: STRANGE STORIES FROM MY LIFE WITH THE SIAMESE,"
By ERNEST YOUNG.
(Author of "The Kingdom of the Yellow Robe," &c.)



A Hospital Case

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of a few moments a very sick woman was brought in on a stretcher—she was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and consultation, and in less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo an operation for ovaritis.

The above is an accurate account of an incident which occured in New York recently; the young woman in question had warnings enough of her dangerous condition in the terrible pains and burning sensation low down in her left side. She had no one to advise her, and she suffered torture until it was too late for anything to save her life.

Women should remember that if they do not care to tell a doctor their troubles, they should be willing to tell them to a woman, who stands ever ready to advise and help them. Again we state that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is freely and confidentially given to every one who asks for it. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The following letters prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the power to cure, and does cure thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries, womb, and all other derangements of the female organism.

MRS. OTTOSON SAVED FROM A SURGICAL OPERATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to any one suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa. (June 9, 1901.)

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills. Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you **know** is Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North ulevard, Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer St. Francis Benevolent Association.

5000.00 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Last Chance
FINEST ORANGES
MEDITERRANEAN SWEETS
20 CENTS PER DOZEN.
KEILLER'S SCOTCH MARMALADES
IN 1 LB. STONE JARS 15c. EACH.
Mowat & Wallace, Grocers.
Corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.
VICTORIA, B. C.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Toronto, May 1.—Bradstreets' Trade Review says: More seasonable weather has increased the demand for summer goods from Montreal jobbers. Retailers have not so far broken stocks to the same extent as would have been the case had the weather been more favorable, and that has tended to put back the sorting trade somewhat. There has, however, been a good trade in dry goods for fall delivery, and with the present warmer weather, the immediate outlook for present delivery is expected to show a good expansion after the turn of the month. The condition of trade is healthy; there have been few failures. Payments are good for this season. Advices from interior points are encouraging. The ship laborers' strike has interfered with shipping, but owing to the prompt measures taken by the authorities to prevent acts of violence, and protect non-union workers, it is expected that the worst of the trouble is already at an end. Toronto wholesale trade has been a little on the quiet side this week. This has been due to the cool weather, which has interfered with seasonable sales in the country. Higher temperatures the past few days have assisted the movement in seasonable goods, and as sorting sales have been comparatively light for the past looked for next month. The movement is loked for next month. The movement of freight to the interior has been very heavy, and this with the large shipments of produce has kept the steamship lines and the railways very busy. Absence of speculative buying in spite of the outlook for a large increase in the needs of the country, has made it apparent that retailers will in the next few weeks be obliged to make heavy purchases to assort stocks. Values of staple goods are firm, money is firm as usual at the end of the month, when the banks wish to show large cash holdings of the government statement, but lower rates are expected after the turn of the month. Quebec reports the wholesale trade generally encouraging, both as to sales and payments. The demand is as good as it formerly was, and the tone of trade indicates a healthy condition. Shoe manufacturers as a whole have orders ahead and the prices are firm.

Victoria-Vancouver trade conditions are showing some improvement. There is a good demand for summer goods, both in the larger centres and for shipment to the mining towns, and the demand for shipment to the Northern territory is fairly active. The outlook for trade is very encouraging. There will be a large increase in the fruit production of the province. The high prices obtained for California fruit in British Columbia and the Northwest have led farmers to increase their plantations, seeing a fine opportunity for marketing their goods at fair prices. Seeding in Manitoba and the large increase in the acreage of wheat which has already taken place is an encouraging feature and promises increased prosperity for the province. Fall orders at Winnipeg was reported to be numerous and heavy. The movement of freight is heavy and is taxing the railways to their utmost to meet the demands of shippers. Business in wholesale trade at Hamilton this week has shown improvement with the warmer weather. It is expected that the sorting from this on will show a marked improvement. Retailers have been somewhat slow in certain lines in this connection because the cold weather has not led to the breaking of stocks as early as looked-for trade conditions are sound and the outlook is promising. At London there is a cheerful feeling in the jobbing trade and the outlook for business is good, and sales so far are good for the season. Next month is liable to witness a good revival in activity in sorting purchases. Values are firm. There has been a good, steady demand in wholesale trade circles at Ottawa the past week. Retailers have been placing good orders for the fall in the expectation of a large increase in the turn over this year, and increased activity in seasonable goods is looked for with the advent of hot weather. Prices of staple goods are very firm.

—o—

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

—o—

See our new regatta and neglege shirts new styles and patterns. B. Williams & Co. *

—o—

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, May 1.—Less than a quarter of a million shares were dealt in on the stock exchange today, making a low level thus far for the year. The market was intensely dull and narrow throughout. There was considerable congestion, even of the small total, notably Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific and stocks of New York Public Utilities; the rise in the last named group was general, and was unaccompanied by any news. The declaration of the Pennsylvania railway directors of the semi-annual dividend was the occasion of the building of Pennsylvania up to a level of 1¼ above last night by the traders, who had sold the stock yesterday on rumors that the rate was to be reduced. Delaware & Hudson was marked up rapidly 5¾ in the late dealings. The concentrated bidding up of Missouri Pacific was attributed to the pool. Some of the Gould stocks sympathized in the movement. The traders took their profits on a small scale during the last hour, and thus reduced the price of levels lightly, but the closing was steady. There was no change of importance in general conditions to account for the veering around of speculative sentiment from that of yesterday. Louisville & N. R. reported an increase in net earnings for March of $229,792, out of an increase in gross of $478,498. The showing made by 44 railroads, which have reported for the month of March is of an increase of nearly 28 per cent. in the net earnings compared with March last year.

Chicago, May 1.—Fears of crop damage caused a rise of 3¼ cents today in July wheat, corn gains ¼. Oats were steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, May 1.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	71⅝	72	71¼	71⅞
Corn—				
July	44½	44⅝	44⅝	44½
Liverpool Wheat—				
July	6s. 3¼d.			6s. 3⅞d.

New York, May 1.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal Copper	64	64¼	63⅝	63¾
Amn. Sugar	126	...	...	126
People's Gas	104¾	105¼	104¾	105
U. S Steel	35¼	35½	35¼	35⅜
U. S. Leather	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
West. Union	85	..	..	85
Col. F. & I.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65
Manhattan	141¾	142¼	141⅝	141¾
B. R. T.	66	66¼	66	66¼
St. Paul	161	161½	161	161⅛
Union Pacific	90⅝	91⅛	90⅝	91
Louis & Nash.	118	118	117½	117¾
Sou. Pacific	56	56	55¾	56
Mo. Pacific	109¾	110⅝	109¾	110¼
C P. R.	...	...	...	131¾
Pennsylvania	136¼	137¼	136¼	137
Erie	35⅛	35¼	35	35⅛
Rock Island	43⅞	43⅝	43⅞	44
Atchison	81¾	82⅝	81¾	82
Atchison pfd	97¾	97¾	97½	97½

Money loaning at 2¾ per cent.

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PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: W. H. Crossley, P. Hamilton, C. McDonald, Chief Justice Hunter, F. T. Watkis, Mrs. McTaggert, J. Lukes, G. H. Barnhart, F. R. Best, W. B. Sylvester, Jas. Hastie, J. W. Wey, Miss Grieve, Mrs. Thompson, Capt. Wm. Meyer, Capt. Dan Patterson, W. F. Bullen, W. L. Rhodes, G. H. Spellmeyer, A. Kitto, H. Miller, Howard Chapman, A. McNabb, Campbell Sweeney, Aulay Morrison, B. R. Seabrook, Dr Christie.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Miss Sommers, A. S. Baxter, M. Durfin, Jas. Manning, W. S. Pearce, T. B. Wallace, Mrs. Capt. Jno. Irving, Mrs. P. W. E. Irving, B. O. Willard, Mrs. Perkins and daughter, Mrs. Louton, Mrs. McLain and daughter, Mrs. Robinson, W. Broaderick and wife, Mrs. Stearns, Jos. Counagan, R. McKune, J. Wolford, P. Pellan R Walsh, B. Kell, T. Gerrin, R. Porter, F. Hunt, H. Wilders and wife, W. J. Pascoe, B. Steffin, C. McLain, R. McBirney, A. J. McGilvray, M. Kalish, Dr. Foster and wife, Wm. Price, Jas. Hughes, J. D. Pearce, R. Dinsmore, R. L. Merrill.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Victoria Steam Laundry, B. & K. Mill. Co., G. E. Munro & Co., S. J. Pitts Lion Brewery, Weiler Bros., Nichols & Renouf, Lenz & Leiser, W. Bownass, Victoria Lumber Mfg. Co., E. G. Prior & Co., Pichon & Lenfesty.

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THE SUCCESS OF Paine's Celery Compound

Has Astonished and Gratified Medical Men Everywhere.

It Is the Only Remedy That Positively Bestows Health and Lasting Strength.

Years ago when a great public demand arose for a remedy for nervous ailments as well as a reliable blood purifier, Dr. Edward E. Phelps, Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany, of Dartmouth Medical College, gave to diseased and suffering men and women his great discovery Paine's Celery Compound. The success of this wonderful prescription has been phenomenal. No other remedy known to medical science enjoys such a widespread reputation today.

In this month of May when so many are sick, Paine's Celery Compound makes people well. It is the one true specific prescribed by eminent practitioners for diseases, arising from a debilitated nervous system; it is a positive cure for sleeplessness, wasting strength, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and all blood diseases. Mr. S. Hanna, a respected resident of Manvers, Ont., writes thus:

"After severe sickness and suffering for a length of time, I am happy to state that I was made well by Paine's Celery Compound. To be raised up from a low and weak state, inside of two weeks, is a marvelous work, which nothing else but Paine's Celery Compound could have accomplished. After using the first half bottle of the compound, I was able to dig the holes for a forty rod fence, and help to build it. Before using Paine's Celery Compound I could not sleep, and had no appetite; now I enjoy good sleep and a healthy appetite. Paine's Celery Compound is worth its weight in gold to any sufferer; it is the best medicine in the world."

If you are in need of free medical advice, write to Consulting Physicians's Department, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, Que. All correspondence is sacredly confidential.

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We have some exceptional values in unbleached table linen. These linens are quite new they comprise a range of eight or ten patterns, and the quality is the kind so many of our patrons have been waiting for. Weiler Bros. *

—o—

Five cases bags and valises just opened. B. Williams & Co. *

—o—

The Turks have lost another battle. Abdul Hamid is learning that it is no fun being the "sick man of Europe." There is too much bitter medicine to swallow.

DOING GOOD.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Geo H. Leader, publisher of the Breeze, Akron, N. Y., will give you some idea of the great good that is being done by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in curing colds and grip: "My wife and self have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe and wish to attest to its beneficial effects and thank the manufacturers for the good they are doing suffering humanity. Whenever I hear of a case of la grippe I recommend this remedy."

—o—

If the lumber mills refuse to supply lumber, where will the local politicians get their platform planks?

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED

Last summer I sprained my ankle badly and thought I would be laid up for a week or more. The pain was intense. I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely and in five hours I could walk and in less than one day was entirely free from pain. I cheerfully recommend it as a first-class remedy. J. Robert Baker, Edge Hill, Virginia.

—o—

From recent postal investigations it would seem that the department is filled up with a good deal of second-class matter.

A·B·C·BOHEMIAN
"KING OF ALL BOTTLED BEERS."
Order from Turner Beeton & Co.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted For Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

The Need of Glasses

Very frequently the need of glasses is not realized immediately. As a rule, any pain or uneasiness of the eyes should have attention at once. Glasses used in time will correct existing defects and prevent more serious ones in the future.

We examine eyes free of all charge.

A. P. BLYTH

Scientific Optician and Jeweler.
65 Fort St. Near Douglas.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

The best and latest varieties. Victoria Nursery, 244 Yates street.

G. E. WILKERSON.

Yokohama & Co.,

K. Tanimura, Mgr.

Japanese Merchant Tailors.

160 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Ladies and Gent's Suits Made to Order.

Best quality and latest patterns in English and Scotch Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all work.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—One or two boys and girls. Hitt Bros., Victoria West. m2

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary $1024 a year and expenses payable $19.70 a week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Standard House, 300 Caxton Bldg., Chicago. a24

SALESMAN WANTED—To sell high grade nursery stock for the well-known Fonthill Nurseries, the largest and most up-to-date in Canada. Pay weekly; outfit free; exclusive ground. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. m29

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 89 Discovery street, after 7 p. m. m2

WANTED—Mother's help. Mrs. Burrell, Oak Bay. m2

WANTED—General servant. Apply Mrs. Punnett, 80 Henry street, near Fountain. m2

WANTED—A housekeeper. Apply 352 Douglas street, between 5:30 and 8 p. m. o'clock, Friday or Saturday afternoon. m1

WANTED — General servant for light housework. Apply 81 Discovery St. m-

WANTED—Experienced girls at the Colonist Bindery. m1

EXPERIENCED WOMAN to take charge of alterations in mantle department. Apply, stating salary wanted and experience, to Gordon Drysdale, Vancouver. a30

WANTED—Girls to make shirts and overalls. Apply to Lenz & Leiser, Ltd., Yates street. a30

WANTED—A Catholic governess for two young children. Applicant must be capable of teaching French and English. An English woman about 40 years of age and able to direct a household with servants, is preferred. Address A., Box 967, Seattle, Washington. a15

ARE you interested in the mail order business? Send 10c. for our book. Pacific Co., 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal. a4

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A gentleman wants room and board in city or convenient. Kindly state terms, "Judge," Colonist office. m2

BOARDERS WANTED—A few boarders can be accommodated by the undersigned Neatly furnished rooms, bath, electric light, etc. Terms reasonable. Apply at 119 Blanchard avenue, Mrs. Gabriel. m2

WANTED—Chimney sweeping, no mess, 50c. Smoky chimneys cured. General bricklayer, cement tiles. 4 Broughton street. a25

WANTED—To rent two or more acres, with house, near car line; must be good, dry land. Will take on lease. Address P. O. Box 515, City. a14

FARMS WANTED—Owners having farms for sale please send terms and particulars to A. B., Box 118, Victoria. Exceptional facilities for placing same. a12

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—On straight salary, gentlemen or ladies, not to canvass, but to employ agents; position permanent; $800 per year and expenses; reliable firm; best references; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. a8

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED MAN wants employment as engineer or machinist; all-round man; good references. Address P. R. Colonist. a30

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished apartments. Single or en suite. Excellent location; meals if desired. Address H. R. S., Colonist. m2

FOR RENT—Well furnished rooms, single or en suite. 204 Yates street. m2

TO RENT—Part of an office. Apply R., care Colonist. m1

TO LET—Nicely furnished front rooms, 170 Johnson. m1

FOR RENT—Front room, fine location. Apply 6 Blanchard street. m1

TO LET—Comfortably furnished room for a lady, 10 minutes' walk from City Hall; $2.00 per month. Apply Q. R., Colonist. a28

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, opposite A. O. U. W. hall. Apply 79 View street. a26

COMFORTABLE furnished rooms with board. All modern conveniences, on car line. Apply 115 Menzies street. a26

TO RENT—Furnished room, $1.00 per week at 75 View street. a7

TO LET—Two well furnished rooms near the sea large and sunny. 144 Menzies street. m23

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms en suit, at Elsemere House, 104 Pandora Apply 97 Quadra street. Phone A776. a17

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH given by experienced lady teacher. Private lessons given or en classe. Gainsborough College, 82 Menzies street. a21

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street (upstairs). E. A. Macmillan, principal Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting and bookkeeping.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Two furnished houses, six and four rooms each. Inquire No. 5 Centre road, city. m1

TO RENT—Seven-roomed modern dwelling, well furnished, including piano; A1 library, large piece of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Co., Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

TO LET—Modern furnished bungalow at Esquimalt, near Canteen grounds. Key at Beaumont post office, or H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. a30

COTTAGE, 7-rooms, bath, hot and cold water. A. Williams & Co., Ltd. a28

TO LET—Four-roomed cottage with garden at Oak Bay. Apply Lee & Fraser. a25

TO LET—A number of houses, large and small, in all parts of the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m12

TO RENT—Two handsome residences, with acreage. One of the most desirable locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

PHRENOLOGY.

THE FAMOUS PHRENOLOGIST and Palmist. Gold medallist, at 42 Pandora. Can read you from childhood. a22

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—20 h. p. boiler and 15 h. p. vertical engine, with fittings complete; also 6-inch centrifugal pump, complete. All practically new. Apply J. H. Whittome, Duncan, V. I. f28

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Between Esquimalt and switch, city limits, $30 in bills. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to this office. m2

REWARD—Lost on Friday afternoon, on Birdcage Walk, near corner of Government grounds, or James Bay bridge, a ladies' fur. Apply Colonist office. m2

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—The barge "Canada," 700 tons capacity, sheathed with yellow metal; first class steam winch, 5 inch centrifugal pump. For particulars apply to Victoria Machinery Depot. a7

FOR SALE—Three large holly trees. All berry bearing. Cheap. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a1

FOR SALE—Saloon, together with all necessary furniture (including a bar room) safe, stock, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m28

FOR SALE—A vertical boiler and engine, 5 or 6 h. p., nearly new and in good condition. Apply Wm. Grimm, carriage builder, 31 Herald street, Victoria, B. C. m1

FOR SALE—A very fine new full dress suit, latest cut and style, silk lined. Party going to Alaska; cost $88; sell cheap. Address H. N., Colonist. m1

FOR SALE—Milk business, including 22 cows, 3 horses, wagons, carts, etc., cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a29

FOR SALE—Several houses on monthly instalments; easy payments; best part of the city. Apply 113 Government St., room 5. m31

A SNAP—A full-sized lot, facing south on Battery street, only $375; terms or cash. Must be sold immediately. P. C. MacGregor & Co. m29

FOR SALE—Fast screw cargo and passenger steamer, carrying about 1500 tons. Splendid accommodation. Board Trade certificates, first, second, third class passengers. Also magnificent sea-going paddle passenger steamer, length 250 feet speed 17. Splendidly fitted for passengers. For plans, particulars, apply James Power & Co., 158 Leadenhall St. London, England. f2

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE—Sail loft factory; 127½ Government St. F. Jeune & Bro., Proprietors. m4

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

FOR SALE—Indian curios and thousands of Indian baskets, cheap, from the Indian trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C. Mr. Stadthagen trades direct with the Indians and sells their goods at half the prices you pay elsewhere. Over 5,000 Indian baskets in stock. Note the address, 79 Johnson St H. Stadthagen, the Indian trader.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LEASE—Nine acres on Foul Bay road with 8-roomed cottage, stabling and outhouses, complete; large bearing orchard, balance in hay. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a28

DOUGLAS GARDENS.

FOR SALE.

This Desirable Residential Property, consisting of 9 acres, is now sub-divided into City Lots. For sale by B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government Street,

AT REDUCED PRICES

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WOULD LIKE to put a copy of The Advertising World into the hands of every person who keeps any kind of a store May we have your address?—The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio. a22

OSTRICH FEATHER WORK—Ostrich Feathers, Boas, Trimming, etc., cleaned and curled by the best French method. Feather boas made to order. Address Mrs. H. W. Jones, 74 North Chatham street, Victoria, B. C. a22

ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, MACHINISTS, ELECTRICIANS and all Steam Users send for 40 page pamphlet containing questions asked Examining Board of Engineers. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, Room 580, 18 S. 4th, St. Louis, Mo. Established 1870. a7

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Shares in an industrial investment which makes a profit of 90 per cent per annum and pays half yearly dividend at rate of 10 per cent. Further capital is required to extend plant to meet growing requirements of business. Apply "M," Colonist office. a25

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Cheap for cash, house and ¾ of an acre; just outside city. Address Z., Colonist office. m2

FOR SALE—A five-roomed cottage, with large three-stall stable and chicken house lot 60x135, with fruit trees, all bearing and in good order. Apply on the premises. T. Whitwell, 25 Pakington St., City. m2

FOR SALE—Water front lot and A1 dwelling, modern, handy to car and within 10 minutes of post office; very cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FOR SALE—Beautiful and up-to-date. Party leaving city. Cash or on time. Mrs. C. G. Button, 118 Douglas street, Victoria. m1

FOR SALE — Thoroughbred collie dog

FOR SALE—Hardy cabbage plants. 50c. per 100, 80c. 200, $1.00 300. Mount Tolmie Nursery. Delivered in city. n10

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Eight cows, 3 calves, 1 horse, 1 wagon, 1 cart, double set harness; cream separator. Apply to Short & Swanson, Swan Lake. a29

FOR SALE—Splendid Jersey milk cow, just calved. Apply Mrs. J. J. Wilson, Burnside road. m2

FOR SALE—Newly calved cow. Good milker. A. J. Potts, Macaulay's Point. m2

EGGS FOR HATCHING—W. Wyandotte, B. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Minorca. Leave orders 242 Fort street, or Speed Bros. P. D. Goepel. a10

FOR SALE—Freshly calved Jersey cow. Apply F. Veirra, Colquitz P. O. m1

FOR SALE—One cow and two heifers, all freshly calved; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Apply W. F. Loveland, Lake District. a23

FOR SALE—Black pony, 12.3 hands, aged; quiet to ride and carries a lady. Also bay pony, 13.1 hands, aged; quiet and will carry children. Both ponies are believed to be sound. Can be seen and tried at Capt. Casement's, Ballyicanem, Esquimalt road. a15

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpingtons, Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Langshans and Pekin Ducks. Leave orders W. A. Jameson, 63 Fort street, P. O. Box 187. Quick Bros. a7

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Household Goods: Pianos; Organs; Horses; Carriages; Farm Wagons, etc. Payments monthly. Address Box 297, City

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS.

NORTH SAANICH—Three very good farms for sale in this District. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. a4

FOR SALE—Water frontage, 22 acres, within 6 miles of Victoria; running stream of water, as well as salt water frontage. Open to offer. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m1

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES—A nice choice. Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$525 — Four-room cottage, well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Water lot and dwelling on Belleville Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000—Six-room cottage, well situated, one acre of ground; stable, outhouses and orchard; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$1500—Large corner lot and 5-roomed cottage, in good repair. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2100—6 roomed cottage, hot and cold water; garden with fruit trees. One of the best locations in the city. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. n7

$2,100—Four cottages on Cook street, always rented; cheap at this figure. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Seven-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, on car line and close to centre of town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—Five-roomed cottage, and lot 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$950—Corner lot and five-room cottage at Spring Ridge; must be sold immediately. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,400—Seven-roomed two story dwelling, lot 47x120; sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$000—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

NORTH END.

$1050—Five-roomed cottage, bath room and pantry. One lot; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St. a2

$900—Five-roomed cottage, bath, etc., full sized lot, fruit trees, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,100—Two lots on corner, with seven-room house, well situated, on Bay Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500—Large two-story dwelling, with 12 rooms; well located and particularly cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

SOUTH WARD.

$2,000—Modern 5-roomed cotage, sewered, and full-sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$450—Good 4-roomed cottage, full-sized lot, stable, chicken house etc. All in first class order. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. n12

EAST END.

$1200—Five-roomed cottage, with sewer connections, full sized lot. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2600—New dwelling, modern 6-rooms. Lot 50x100. Will be sold on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1300—A1 cottage, stone foundation, 6 rooms hot and cold water, bath, etc. A bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1150—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barns, chicken houses, etc; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,500 — New six-room cottage, with four lots, outbuildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,800 — Five roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and outbuildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

WEST END.

$1,700—Two lots, good cottage and stable, garden and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street

$2,000—About half an acre of ground, six-roomed house on water-front, good garden. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,200 — Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price, must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

GOOD ten-room modern dwelling, half acre of land; will be sold at a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,800—Esquimalt Road — Seven-room modern cottage; electric light; one acre of ground, lawn and orchard. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,500 will purchase four cottages, five rooms each, all rented, with an acre of ground. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

JAMES BAY.

$3,000—Modern 2-story dwelling in very good condition, and well located. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$3,600 — Modern eight-room dwelling on Dallas Road, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; very cheap. Apply B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2200—Seven-roomed cottage in first class order. Lot 61x137. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1500—Five-roomed cottage, bath, electric light, etc. Lot 54x154; fruit trees. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street

FOR SALE — HOTELS

HOTELS FOR SALE—Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

ABOUT seven acres, four miles from city, all under cultivation; splendid cottage, barn and outhouses; 75 fruit trees; overflowing spring. Price, $2,500 cash, or can be had on terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance; situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$160—Richmond avenue, lot 40x135. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1600—Five-roomed cottage, bath, hot and cold water, two lots. Terms, $500 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown-granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—300 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 30,000 feet per acre; conveniently located, and can be logged very cheaply; crown-granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. J. D. SKINNER AND MISS H. J. WALSH have taken over the dressmaking rooms of the Westside, and invite the ladies of Victoria to call and examine their work. Perfect fit and finish guaranteed. Prices moderate. a15

WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. GOODACRE—Contractor to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Telephone 32. Corner Johnson and Government Streets.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER. General Machinist—No. 150 Government street.

PAINTING AND PAPERING, ETC.

E. ARMAN LEWIS, 29 Pioneer street. Estimates furnished. Tel. 929A.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON — 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Victoria agent for the famous Gurney and Oxford stoves and ranges. Telephone 674.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable; established 1885. No. 142 Fort street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates Street.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. ED. LINES — General scavenger yards, etc., cleaned. Orders promptly attended to. Telephone 847. House, 238 Yates Street.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government Street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

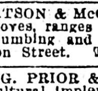
FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE your carpets by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Phone 392. Hurd & Ward, Proprietors. e7

POTTERYWARE, ETC.

FLOWER POTS, SEWER PIPE, ETC.—B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora Streets, Victoria.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.



L. O. L. 1426 meets in Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad St., first and third Wednesdays in each month. W. O. Wallace, Master; F. Allett, Secretary.

Visiting brethren in good standing are cordially invited

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 55 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—E. Maynard, 41 Pandora Street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Kodaks, pocoes, koronas, premos, etc. Same block, Mrs. R. Maynard's art studio. Views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block — Maynard's shoe and finding store, 41 Pandora Street. Boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings. 'Phone 360b.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria

WATSON & McGREGOR — Hardware stoves, ranges and household furnishings, plumbing and gasfitting. No. 99 Johnson Street. Telephone 745.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government Streets.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe-fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

MOORE & WHITTINGTON — 159 Yates Street. Estimates given; job work, etc. Telephone 750a.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. Telephone 820.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA.

ROCK BAY HOTEL—Rooms $4 a month and upward; board $4 per week; room and board $4.50 per week; single meals, 25 cents. By meal tickets, 20 cents. Beds, 25 cents a night. Bar in connection. Telephone B773. a14

THE DOMINION — Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store Streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only 17 miles from Victoria, one of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two miles beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rate $1.50 per day. Wm. Jensen, propr.

VANCOUVER.

HOTEL BLACKBURN—Rates per day: American plan, $1.25 to $1.75. European plan, rooms only, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Free bus to and from hotel. Westminster avenue, Vancouver, B. C. Telephone 897. A. T. Blackburn, Proprietor.

HOTEL DOMINION—Abott St., Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates $1.25, $1.50. Free bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, Proprietor.

STRAND HOTEL—European or American plan. Rates $2 a day; good rooms. First class cafe in connection.

BADMINTON—Popular resort for tourists, $2 and up. J. G. Clarke, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND—Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

THE COMMERCIAL—Turkish baths; best $2-a-day house in the city. Prescott & Heywood, Proprietors.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John E. Insley, propr.

LAUNDRY.

FOR LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS — Work guaranteed. Prices moderate. Mrs. Smith, 89 Pembroke street. Telephone 338. a4

FOR RENT

A very commodious residence on Oak Bay Avenue, with spacious grounds and every convenience. The property commands a magnificent view.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT STREET

ISLAND HAY ISLAND HAY

Another Shipment Just Received.

Telephone 413. SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market

DISASTROUS FIRE AT HILLSIDE AVE.

Causes Heavy Loss at Residence o Mr. Brock. Alarm for Children's Safety.

A fire, which was not devoid of exciting features, occurred last night at the residence of Fred. Brock, of the firm of Brock & Onions, upholsterers, on Hillside avenue. An alarm was turned in shortly before 9 o'clock from box 54—the same box which was pulled a few days ago by the old lady who mistook it for a letter box—and the fire department made a fast run to the scene. Several people standing about shouted excitedly that two children were asleep in the upper rooms of the burning house, being alone, for Mr. and Mrs. Brock had gone to the closing ball of Mrs. Simpson's class at Assembly Hall. As soon as they could get a stream into the burning house, Chief Watson and his fire fighters rushed into the dense smoke, and with wet handerchiefs in their mouths, they rushed into the smoke-clouded room, where the smoke was so thick that their lamps were at once extinguished. There were no children there, however. It was afterwards learned that they had been left with their grand parents. The firemen then turned their attention to the flames and after some time they succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which were confined to the drawing room.

No cause could be assigned for the fire, but the Chief's theory is that it was caused from the explosion of a lamp left burning, for the broken pieces of a lamp were found lying beside a table in the destroyed drawing room. The drawing room and its contents was completely destroyed, although the remainder of the house and furniture did not suffer, other than from the effects of smoke. The loss will amount to the neighborhood of $1,000, a piano and all the drawing room furniture, bric-a-brac, etc., being totally destroyed.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Batch Announced in This Week's Gazette—Other Notifications.

The Official Gazette, published yesterday, contains the following appointments:

James Norcross, of Somenos; Chas. Hill-Tait, of Abbotsford; John F. Hume, of Nelson, and Daniel Chesterfield McMorris, of Nelson, to be justices of the peace.

Capt. Holmes Newcombe, D.G.S., Kestrel, to be stipendary magistrate for the counties of Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

Frederick William Valleau, of Manson Creek, Omineca, S. M., government agent, to be stipendary magistrate in and for the Small Debts Act for the counties of Cariboo and Vancouver.

Wm. Nicholas Rolf, of Creston, to be mining recorder for the Goat River mining division, vice E. N. Murphy.

Evelyn Montague Sandilands, Sandon, S. M., to be deputy mining recorder for that portion of the Slocan mining division known as Sandon district, with sub-recording office at Sandon, vice Thomas Brown, resigned.

Constable A. S. Carter, of Lillooet, to be chief license inspector for the West Lillooet license district, vice R. A. Hume.

Chas. Dudley Blackwood, of Nelson, deputy mining recorder, to be acting assessor and collector; acting district registrar of births, deaths and marriages, and acting collector of votes at the said city during the absence of H. Wright.

The council of public instruction has approved of the appointment of W. P. Argue, B. A., as city superintendent of schools of Vancouver at an annual salary of $2,000.

Walter Boult, dealer in musical instruments, of Granville street, Vancouver, has assigned to the Western Corporation, Ltd. The first meeting of the creditors will be held on Thursday, May 7th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A summary of the certificates of health, and of non-conformity of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, on the Mainland, as a result of the regular inspection of Inspector Gibbins, M. R. C., V. S., is gazetted.

Tenders are invited by the Lands and Works Department for the erection of a two-room frame school house at North Vancouver, British Columbia. Tenders must be in by noon, May 15th.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Elk Park Ranch & Stock Improving Company, will be held at Golden on Saturday, May 16th, at 10 a. m., at the office of the liquidator, Thos. O'Brien.

NESTLE'S FOOD

Where there is a Baby, there should be Nestlé's Food

For more than 35 years Nestlé's Food has been the favorite of the intelligent physician, and a household word the world over.

Nestlé's Food makes vigorous, healthy children and keeps them so. No other food is so readily digested and assimilated.

Nestlé's Food is purity itself and requires the addition of water only (no milk) to prepare it for use.

Sample free to any address.

LEEMING MILES & CO., MONTREAL.

THE ONTARIO AND SASKATCHEWAN LAND CORPORATION LIMITED.

The attention of our readers is called to the Prospectus of this Company, which appears in today's issue.

The Company has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District in Western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the West that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situate in this district, which lies along and between the Battle River to the south and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country they have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen land, and have selectors now in the district carefully examining the land section by section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Continental Line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantage of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. This land immediately adjoins the Barr Settlement of British settlers and also Dr. Adams' colony of Nestorians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value.

No lands are purchased by this corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the West, and thus practically every element of risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of this company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians, believing in their own country and its future may make, feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited, now offers $800,000 of the capital stock of this corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of $100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days, and the balance as called by the directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the trustees and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

COMPARATIVELY UNEVENTFUL.

Evidence of Chief Commissioner Corroborated by Finance Minister.

Mr. William McNeil, private secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, was examined before the Columbia and Western investigating committee yesterday morning, but nothing of importance was elicited from him.

Hon. Mr. Prentice, finance minister, also gave evidence. He stated in brief that the two blocks given the railway company in South East Kootenay were well known by him to be of more than ordinary value. He had known this as long since as 1890. He was aware of the order-in-council of September 10, 1900, alloting blocks 4,595 and 4,596 to the British Columbia Southern Railway Company. This order-in-council was rescinded by order-in-council of December 19, 1900, on which date another order-in-council allocating blocks 4,593 and 4,594 to the British Columbia Southern was passed the same day. This was afterwards rescinded by order-in-council, approved in executive August 10, 1901, on which date another order-in-council was passed allocating the same lands to the Columbia and Western Railway Company.

He could give no reasons for these numerous changes, but thought that the Chief Commissioner had told him that the reason for transferring blocks 4,593 and 4,594 from the British Columbia Southern to the Columbia and Western was that if the British Columbia Southern got these lands, they would have to give up a portion of the coal lands to the Crow' Nest Pass Railway Company. He did not know this of his own knowledge; someone had told him so, and he thought it was the Chief Commissioner. As far as he knew, Bill 87 of last season was not intended to give these lands to the railway company.

If the railway company had agreed to the conditions proposed by Mr. Wells when he was in Montreal, he understood that Mr. Wells would have delivered the Crown grants to the company. He did not think that legislation would be needed to ratify the conditions proposed by Mr. Wells. If legislation was necessary, and the legislature refused to ratify the conditions, the company would have got the Crown grants and the government would have been in the hole.

The balance of the Finance Minister's evidence corroborated the evidence given by the Chief Commissioner.

VICTORIA DAY FUND.

Those Who Have Subscribed Thus Far and the Amounts.

Following is a list of the subscriptions thus far received for the Victoria Day celebration fund:

E. & N. railway, $100; B. C. Electric railway, $50; Mayor McCandless, R. P. Rithet & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal; Bank of B. N. A., Turner, Beeton & Co., $25 each; E. G. Prior & Co., Brackman-Ker Co., and Victoria Phoenix, $20 each; Hamilton Powder Co., J. H. Todd & Sons, P. McQuade & Son, Pither & Leiser and J. Piercy & Co., $10 each; H. McCube, $5; F. Carne, jr., $3 50; London saloon; $2.50; Dr. Hartman, $1; W. H. Pennock, $1; J. Sluggett & Sons, $2.50; W. B. Shakespeare, $2; A. Holmes, $1.50; G. A. Richardson & Co., $2.50; Wescott Bros, $2; A. Bancroft, $3; Dr. Clements, $2; Sylvester Feed Company, $2 50; J. Barnsley & Co., $2.50; Pope Stationery Co., $2.50; E. F. Geiger, $1; Smith & Champion, $2; Thomas Serauter, $2; Watson & McGregor, $2; McDowell & Rosle, $2; Brown & Cooper, $2; H. Stadhagen, $1; Sprinkling & Co., $2; J. L. Forrester, $1; Stevens & Jenkins, $1.50; A. Wanibe, $2.50; W. Duncan, $1; C. G. Russell, variety store, $2.50; J. Fullerton, $1; Clarence hotel, $5; Alex. Stewart; $7.50; Hall & Co., $3; M. A. Vigor, $1; F. Rochon, $1; G. W. Robinson, $1; W. Jackson & Co., $1; A. H. Huggard, $2; R. Bray, $5; A. Simpson, $2; B. Gauge, $2; W. Mable, $1.50; the Brady-Houston Packing Co., $2.50; V. Vasilatos, $1; H. Jackman, $1; A. Petch, $1; T. J. Jones, $5; A. Lilly, $2.50; Jos. Renouf, $2 50; Gower & Wrigglesworth, $1; Mrs. Waugh, 50c.; G. Valala, $1.50; W. Brussel & Sons, $5, and Swinerton & Oddy, $5; Raymond & Sons, $5; Tai Yuen & Co., $5.

A Romance Of The Under World

How Circus Jimmy Bought a Klootchman For Twenty Dollars.

And She Returned the Twenty And Called the Wedding Off.

When love's young dream hit Circus Jimmy on Wednesday night, he did not think that the awakening would be so rude. Jimmy comes from a West Coast tribe, where wives have been bought for gold or its equivalent in Hudson's Bay blankets since prehistoric days, so when Jimmy concluded to get married he paid Mary, a buxon young klootchman from the Naas, $20 in shining gold—and they were married—in strange fashion—on Wednesday night.

Then things happened. The sequel saw Jimmy before the Police Magistrate, and he is in durance vile for ten days—not for being married, but for being drunk. The sentence for marriage is a life one. It is served in another jail.

When Jimmy's love story got into touch with the police, it had waned. Jimmy and Mary came up to the "skookum house" to be divorced.

Jailer Munro looked at the couple when they came in and at the shining $20 piece which Mary threw down on the counter of the office. When she said she wanted to be unmarried—he scratched his head, and looked wise.

Mary told the tale of blighted love. Jimmy had given her $20 to marry him, and Sing Kee had performed the ceremony—they were married all right. That was how Mary told it.

Circus Jimmy said that Sing Kee had married them—which is passing strange, for the said Sing Kee is not an ordained minister, not even accredited by the "joss house." Jimmy and Mary maintained that he had married them—and there was no other evidence.

"And I want to be unmarried here," said Mary, as she threw down the $20. She wanted the jailer to bear witness that she had returned the twenty.

The jailer didn't know—he scratched his head and looked for an Ayer's Alamanac to see what ought to be done. And Jimmy and Mary went on with the tale.

"Him name Mary-cumtux nika-mika potlatch hiyu chuckamon-twenty dollars—me want Mary get marry. He buy wife, cumtux?"

"Hyas klosh," went on Mary. "We get married, Jimmy give me twenty dollar to be his wife. Hyas klosh. He want me take cap to get beer—and I want be unmarried.

"Married?" said the jailer, "who married you?"

"Sing Kee," said Mary.

"Sing Kee," said Jimmy.

"He can't marry you," said the jailer.

"Well—you marry us," pleaded Jimmy.

"No, I want get unmarried," said Mary, and she pushed the twenty toward Jimmy.

Finally the jailer summed up things and he passed the twenty dollars over to Jimmy.

We no more married? queried Mary.

No, said the jailer, and Mary walked off into the night.

Jimmy went out and got one large sized cargo to console himself on account of his lost bride—and for this he was charged with being found drunk. He was fined $5, or ten days. As the $20 could not be seen with a miscroscope at this stage of the game, he took the ten days.

Jimmy has been the toy of fortune for some time. He is a West Coast Indian, and one of the contingent which went to Europe as part of a circus—hence his name. Latterly he has been sealing and seems to be a hoodoo, for last year he was on the schooner Fawn when it went ashore, and this season went out on the George W. Prescott, which was wrecked. For the past few days he has been working as a deck hand on the steamer Princess Louise.

As for Mary—she is headed for the Naas, putting the miles between her and the husband who bought her for $20, but failed to get delivery of his purchase.

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

Some of the City Contractors Agree to Pay the Wage Asked.

Another meeting of the Carpenters' Union was held last night, at which reports were received regarding the situation, and it was then stated eight city shops had agreed to pay the demands of the union for $19.25 for a 44-hour week. These shops which have been placed on the fair list by the carpenters are as follows: George Colder, of Foul Bay; R. Lang, G. Bishop, Geo. Mesher, Fred. Mesher, John Coghlan, and Richard Drake. A meeting of the builders will be held tonight to discuss the situation, and efforts are being made to have a joint meeting of committees from the builders and from the carpenters, both union and non-union. The carpenters consider that their demand is a just one, as the present wage is a poor one. Three months notice had been given the builders, and now if the builders refuse to accede to their demands a strike will follow.

COUNTY COURT.

Cases Heard Yesterday and Judgments Rendered by Hon. Justice Drake.

The following cases were heard by Hon. Mr. Justice Drake in County Court yesterday:

Stewart vs. R. Dunsmuir. Action on a promissory note for $125. Defence set up that note was without consideration, illegal and void. Judgment for plaintiff. Harold Robertson for plaintiff; A. P. Luxton for defendant.

Quick Bros. vs. Roy. Action to recover balance due on wagon sold. Counter-claim for $17.50 disallowed and judgment rendered for plaintiff.

J. H. Sweet for plaintiff. Roy appeared in person.

Several judgment summonses were also heard.

Jackson vs. Williams. Application on behalf of defendant to vary order made on a judgment summons dismissed with costs. C. J. Prior for plaintiff; J. T. Mann for defendant.

SAVE THE BABY.

"I can truly say that had it not been for Baby's Own Tablets, I do not believe my baby would have been alive today." So writes Mrs. Albert Luddington, of St. Mary's River, N. S., and she adds: "He is now growing nicely; is good natured and is getting fat." It is gratifying to know that in all parts of Canada, Baby's own Tablets are proving a real blessing to children and a boon to mothers. These tablets are a speedy relief and prompt cure for constipation, sour stomach, wind, colic, diarrhoea, worms, and simple fevers. They break up cold, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Baby's Own tablets are good for children of all ages from birth upwards, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by medicine dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 25 cents a box, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontt.

RESPONSIBILITY OF UNIONS

A Vermont court has just rendered a verdict of much importance in these days of industrial disturbance, a decision quite as important in its way as that in the well known Taff Vale railway case in the British Courts. Some time ago Protection Lodge, No. 215, of the International Union of Machinists, ordered its members in the employ of the F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company, of Rutland, out on strike. The demand was the usual one for higher wages and shorter hours. The right of the union to so declare a strike was not disputed. It was the subsequent acts of the union. In order to make the strike order effective intimidation of workers was resorted to, boycotts were declared against firms and individuals supplying the Patch Company, and against other firms and other individuals who purchased the products of the company. Circulars were distributed asking the public not to buy the Patch Company's products, and warning workmen to keep away from Rutland. The works of the company were picketted, and every effort made to prevent their operation. The union, moreover, requested other unions to instruct their members that they must not assist the Patch Company in any way. The company carefully collected evidence of these attempts and finally entered suit against Protection Lodge. The trial lasted about a week. It was before a jury which returned a verdict of $2,500 damages against the union. Whether it can be collected or not remains to be seen. As the body is not incorporated the members are consequently personally liable for any debts they may have incurred in its behalf, and it would, therefore, appear that, i.e., the officers named on the bill that these damages may be collected from those who personally, by their acts, caused

This judgment follows a somewhat similar one rendered the other day by M. Justice Meredith in Toronto, in the case of the H. Krug Furniture Company, of Berlin, against Berlin Union, No. 112, Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America. The company sued union and certain officers and members to recover $2,000 damages for wrongfully and maliciously procuring their workmen to break their contracts and close their works, and for $5,000 damages for conspiracy. The verdict rendered granted the company a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants from picketting or interfering with the operation of the company's factory and also awarded $100 for damages caused, with costs.

These decisions do not mean that the right to strike is taken from men, but they mean that when advantage is taken of that right a corresponding responsibility accrues. They mean that all a man may do is to refuse to work for the wage an employer is willing to pay. Where a contract exists he may not even do this. Picketting, boycotting, intimidation—all the usual methods of winning strikes—are illegal and their exercise apt to be attended with unpleasant consequences. This is all an employer may rightfully demand.

Decisions like these mark out the true path of unionism. It is in making the advantages of unionism so apparent that all men will willingly accept them. Unionism, when it is fair, is a good thing, both for the employer and the employee. When, however, it becomes an assertion of the right of a majority of the workingmen engaged in any trade or occupation to rule the minority and to dictate terms to the employers, it becomes a thing which is inherently weak and must eventually perish. It is a well known fact that the most efficient workingmen in any trade of occupation are not ardent unionists. Their attendance at the meetings is rare, their participation in the deliberations even rarer. They are union men sometimes because it is more congenial; sometimes because they recognize that the principle is right. The shouters are the inefficient men—the men who recognize that the union is a force which may be employed to secure them higher pay than their service is worth. In using that force they are willing to employ any means to make it felt. This is the thing which these recent decisions will tend to prevent. It is a much needed correction of a growing evil.

CROSS BABIES.

Some babies appear always ugly tempered. It can't be all original sin either, not in your baby anyhow. Your baby is not a cross baby for nothing. He is cross because he is uncomfortable. A difference like magic is effected by Baby's Own Tablets. They do immediate and permanent good; they cannot possibly do any harm, no trouble; no spilling; no difficulty getting them into baby's mouth; for very young infants they can be crumbled to a powder or given in water. They are sweet and children like them. No mother has ever used Baby's Own Tablets without finding that they do good for children of all ages. Mrs. M. Watters, Sheenboro, Que., says: "I have used many medicines for little ones but have never found anything equal to Baby's Own Tablets, I simply would not be without them in the house, and I strongly recommend them to all other mothers."

Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ailments of little ones, and you have a positive guarantee that they contain no opiate or harmful drug. Sold by all druggists or mailed post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Good Healthy Action is easy to have by taking this famous old remedy—To look well and keep well, use

Beecham's Pills.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

A SPORT.

"Although considerably ahead of the game, Mr. Tenspott refused to stop."

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, May 1.—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

An extensive high barometer now covers the North Pacific Coast. It is causing a general fair spell which is likely to continue for several days. The temperature has risen over the Pacific Slope, and ranges from 66 in Oregon to 84 in the Sacramento valley. Light snow has occurred in Southern Alberta, and sharp frosts have been general from the Rockies eastward to Manitoba.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	43	54
New Westminster	40	58
Kamloops	40	62
Barkerville	30	48
Dawson	32	54
Calgary	26	48
Winnipeg	28	50
Portland, Ore.	40	66
San Francisco	48	68

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair, stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p .m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	43	Mean	47
Noon	53	Highest	54
5 p.m.	52	Lowest	41

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 2 miles west.
Noon ..... 8 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ..... 8 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Sunshine—8 hours, 6 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed 30.408
Corrected 30.432

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.40

WORDS OF HOPE

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM A RUN DOWN SYSTEM.

Mrs. Harriet A. Farr, Fenwick, Ont., Tells How She Obtained a Cure After Suffering for Two Years.

Thousands throughout this country suffer seriously from general debility—the result of impoverished blood and shattered nerves. To all such the story of Mrs. Harriet Farr, widow of the late Rev. Richard Farr, Fenwick, Ont., a lady well known throughout the Niagara district, will point the means of renewed health. Mrs. Farr says: "For a couple of years prior to 1899 I was a great sufferer from a run down system. My digestion was bad; I had little or no appetite and was in a very poor state; I suffered from heart palpitation and a feeling of continual exhaustion. Doctors' treatment failed to benefit me and I gradually grew worse until I was finally unable to do the least work. I then began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the very first I noted an improvement in my condition. The severity of my trouble gradually lessened and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was again enjoying the best of health despite my sixty years. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and would strongly urge all sufferers to give them a trial, believing they will be of great benefit.

When your blood is poor and watery, when your nerves are unstrung, when you suffer from headaches and dizziness, when you are pale, languid and completely run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly restore your health by renewing and enriching the blood. They are a prompt and certain cure for all troubles having their origin in a poor or watery condition of the blood. But only the genuine cure and these bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Brigadier-General Geo. Vere Kemball, who occupied Sokoto on March 15, took command of the Kano expedition at the end of January last. Born in October, 1859, the son of Major-General J. S. Kemball, and educated at Harrow, General Kemball was gazetted to the Royal Artillery in 1878, was promoted Captain in 1886, Major in 1896, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1901. He is now Brigadier-General of the West African Frontier Force. He was for some years on the Headquarters Staff in India, and has seen considerable service. In 1879 and 1880 he took part in the fighting in Afghanistan, and was awarded the medal. In 1895 he was in the Chitral Relief Force, and earned the medal with clasp and a mention in despatches; in 1897 and 1898 he was again mentioned, and received the clasp for the operations on the northwest frontier of India, and in 1901, as commander of the expedition against Kontagora and Bida, he was mentioned, and given the medal and clasp and the D. S. O.

"77"

You have proven the value of "Seventy-seven" for Grip and Colds, now try Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for the Kidneys and Bladder—enables you to pass for life insurance; for Dyspepsia—restores sunny disposition; for Rheumatism—dispels the bane of life; for the Skin—improves the complexion.

At Druggists, 25 cents each, or mailed. Doctor's Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Medical Co., corner William and John Sts., New York.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c. If your druggist hasn't it in stock send 50 cents in stamps to the Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo., who also manufacture Laxative Bromo-Quinine, the celebrated Cold cure.

TENDERS

Are invited for repairing at Victoria or Esquimalt, B. C., the German barque "Columbia," now lying in Esquimalt harbor, where she may be inspected.

Specifications may be seen at the office of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Wharf street, where all other information may be obtained.

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At OAK BAY PARK

Saturday, May 2

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Will be ready on Saturday afternoon, when the goods of Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken will be on view at

SPENCER'S

On Third Floor

Sale on

TUESDAY MAY 5TH, 1903

At 11 O'clock A. M.

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PITHER & LEISER

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Golden Stream Will Soon Flow

Washing of the Dumps Started on the Creeks of the Klondike.

No Purchasing Office For Dawson---Much Gold Will Go Out of Canada.

A special despatch from Dawson to the Seattle Post Intelligencer says: The sluicing season began today, which makes it the pivotal period of the year. The washing of the precious dumps on all the Klondike creeks is the all-absorbing talk everywhere and amid the excitement comes an official statement from the government that it is not the intention to establish an assay and gold purchasing office at Dawson, as none is needed.

Both these are important announcements. The first means that soon shipments of the yellow metal to the outside will be on and the second that Seattle will continue to be the dumping ground for the millions of gold taken from the rich dirt of the Klondike.

Last year the creeks in this district produced over $12,000,000 in gold. This year it is almost universally believed the output will reach $15,000,000 and may go higher. Duncan creek, it is declared, is proving to be a second Bonanza and will add largely to the output of the season of 1903 Sulphur, Bear and Gold Bottom have been greatly revived this spring and reports are to the effect that they will be larger producers than they were at the last clean-up. All the old creeks are turning out well. On Dominion, twenty-nine miles are being worked with good success and every indication is that the increase will be fully as much as indicated.

Fred T. Congdon, the new governor of the Yukon, says that a government assay office is not to be expected here because the government has no mint. Until it has a mint, he says it is useless to think of the government buying gold. Canada has started a mint but it has been dragging along for two years or so with but little progress, and it is a question in the East if Canada wants minted coins. The meaning of this situation is that the gold of the Klondike will continue to flow to Seattle just as it has in the past and will do so indefinitely.

The position taken by the governor appears to have settled the matter here, and Seattle may therefore look to receive the same share of the output of the gold mines of Canada as it has in other years.

The indications that the Klondike will this year outstrip, in its gold production all other years is hailed with delight in Dawson, and nothing recently has been of such absorbing interest.

The overland trail traffic has about ceased, due to the conditions of the river and roads. It is expected here that open navigation will begin on the river about May 20. At the present time the mails are moving but once a week.

All along the river there is a busy scene. Crews at every place where boats were tied up for the winter are preparing the steamers for the summer's traffic, which it is expected will be large. In all the stores the winter stocks have been well reduced and therefore it is expected that, even early in the season, the inward shipments will be heavy.

TRIUMPHS OF CAPPED SHOT

Engineering publishes some striking photographs and results of trials of an up-to-date armor-plate, measuring eight feet by six feet, and having a thickness of six and three-quarter inches in full. It was made by the Vickers-Krupp cemented process, and tested by Vickers gun. Two shots fired at the plate from a six-inch gun with a striking energy of 3,087 foot-tons had no effect, although they were of the so-called armor-piercing type, but were completely broken up, the penetration being only one and seven-eighths inches. For the third round it was decided to use the six-inch shot fitted with the Johnson cap, as manufactured by the Barrow Works of the Vickers company, the weight of the cap being about seven pounds. The striking velocity was about the same as in the two previous shots, with slightly increased energy, due, no doubt, to weight. This shot was directed to the centre of the plate, and the projectile went right through the plate and the backing behind. There can be no doubt as to the enormous power of propulsion maintained by the shot after impact; the diameter of the hole being made in the plate was only one-half inch more than the shot itself, and there was absolutely no crack in the plate. A piece of the plate, moreover, was driven right through the backing and the skin-plate beyond the backing of the armor-plate, and was picked up thirty-eight feet in the rear. The shot was completely broken up. The fourth and fifth shots were again so-called armor-piercing, but without caps, and again they were broken to pieces. The plate still stood well up against the attack, the extent of penetration being only one and three-fourth inches. After this pretty severe trial, it was, continues Engineering, decided to attack the plate with a 7.5-inch gun, firing an armor-piercing shell fitted with a Johnson cap as made by the Vickers company. Such an attack upon a plate of seven inches, following on five shots, was a severe punishment. The plate showed not a single crack, which is proof of the satisfactory manufacture; but at the same time it was made obvious that Krupp armor, even of the best quality, cannot withstand attack from a capped shell. The 7.5-inch gun, with a charge of 33.2 pounds of cordite, developed a velocity of 2,107 feet per second, and an energy of 6,301 foot-tons. Even at this comparatively low energy, the capped shot went right through the armor-plate, the backing and the skin-plate beyond. Although the shell in this case was broken into pieces, the fragments passed right through the plate, the point and base-plug being found twenty feet to the rear. It was therefore evident, says Engineering, that even with this striking energy of 6,300 foot-tons it would be possible for an explosive shell to find its way through seven-inch armor into the interior of the ship, and there to do very serious damage. The 7.5-inch gun has on other official tests developed a muzzle velocity of 2,920 feet per second, and an energy of 11,800 foot-tons, almost double that on the occasion of the attack against this seven-inch armor; so that, with superior propelling powder, it is possible to conceive that the degree of penetration on this occasion could be attained at very considerable ranges. In any case, the trial establishes the efficiency of the Johnson cap against the very best of armor. As an indication of the quality of the plate, Engineering adds that the proportion of energy developed in the attack to the total weight of plate works out at 3,730 foot-tons per ton of plate.

THINGS YOU SHOULD'N'T EAT.

Good living is favorable to good looks. Women who live well remain young much longer than those who don't. They have brighter eyes, clearer skins and firmer muscles.

The depression of the muscles causes wrinkles, those dread enemies of beauty. Hence every woman should eat and keep the muscles firm and full.

Overeating is not advocated, because that is a source of facial and bodily disfigurement, just as gluttony is, relatively, a source of disease. But one should have not only a wholesome, but also an abundant diet, if youth and beauty are to be retained.

If girls would take more milk their skins would grow velvety and resemble more the peaches-and-cream complexion that every one of them would so dearly love to possess. To make permanent flesh drink milk, cream and cocoa.

One of the fads of the fashionable girl is to take quantities of hot milk, which she asserts produces wonderful results in maintaining and restoring a perfect skin.

Hot milk, judiciously taken, is nourishing and stimulating. If taken at night a glass of hot milk is refreshing and sleep-inducing, and sleep is a great aid to the preservation of youth and good looks.

Many people complain that they cannot drink milk without being distressed by it. The reason is that they drink it too fast. At least four minutes should be occupied in drinking a glass of milk.

Plenty of good, cool butter is one of the most valuable of foods. It is only when fat is fried and changed into fatty acids that it becomes harmful to digestion and to the beauty of the skin.

Sugar is an excellent food, provided it is pure. It is easily digested and absorbed, and, under certain circumstances, it may be converted into fat.

Sugar is one of the best foods for producing muscle; indeed, it is the principal, if not the only, source of muscular activity. It is, therefore, an excellent food, or rather an adjunct to the regular diet, in producing muscle, and one of the most difficult forms of nourishment to go without.

To have a clear, fair complexion, it is absolutely necessary to drink much water. Moderate drinking with the meals is recommended.

Half a glass of water should be sipped in the course of each meal, provided, of course, that other beverages are not taken at the same time. This, with one glassful between meals, one at night, and one before breakfast, completes the amount of water that should be taken daily.

Too much salt, and all highly seasoned foods, are bad for the skin. Paste in any form and veal, must be avoided.

Other articles of diet which sometimes give trouble are mutton, cheese, nuts, and bananas. Shell-fish—lobster, crabs and oysters—are sometimes troublesome in their effects, and should be avoided.

A wonderful thing to clear the complexion is an onion, but out of respect to one's friends they are often an impossible diet, but carrots are just as good as, or better than, onions.

Not long ago an anxious mother took her daughter to the family physician. The girl was suffering from what is known as "general lowness." There was nothing much the matter with her, but she was pale and listless, and did not care about eating or doing anything.

The doctor after due consultation, prescribed for her a glass of claret three times a day with her meals. The mother was somewhat deaf, but apparently heard all he said, and bore off her daughter determined to carry out the prescription to the letter.

In ten days they were back again, and the girl looked like a different creature. She was rosy-cheeked, smiling and the picture of health.

The doctor congratulated himself upon the keen insight he had displayed in his diagnosis of the case.

"I am glad to see that your daughter is so much better," he said.

"Yes," exclaimed the excited and grateful mother, "thanks to you, doctor. She has had just what you ordered. She has eaten carrots three times a day since we were here, and somewhat oftener, and once or twice uncooked—and now look at her!"

Eating at night, if judiciously done, will improve the complexion. It is particularly good for thin people.

Although the demand made upon the system is naturally much less than during the walking hours, there is a wasting away of tissues in sleep consequent upon the suspension of nutriment for many hours. People who take a night supper are quite apt to do it surreptitiously, as if they were doing something which was not quite proper from a hygienic point of view, and probably they are indulging in unwholesome, heavy food.

A bowl of oatmeal gruel can be recommended as an excellent thing, also hot broth, or almost any other light food.

CARE OF THE BEDROOM.

In these days of scientific and hygienic housekeeping we are nothing if not sensible. We should therefore set our faces strongly against every kind and form of wooden bedstead and all the needless trouble they involve in keeping them sweet and clean.

Nothing is so cheerful looking nor so healthy as a brass or iron and brass bedstead. There should be no draperies to catch the dust, nor to give the sleeper a headache. If curtains are essential to keep off an obstinate draught, they should be attached to brass or iron rods fixed in a socket on the neck of the screw which holds the ornamental brass knobs at the head of the bed. When curtains of some pretty chintz, easily washed, are hung on to these rods, they give an artistic and pretty finish to the bed, as they can be swung back in movable sockets during the day and draped over the pillow.

Counterpanes should be made very wide in porportion to the size of the bed, the fringe or frill only just escaping the floor. This is to obviate the necessity for the unhealthy bed valance, which only harbors dust, prevents a free current of air beneath the bed, and encourages the unmethodical housewife to thrust cardboard boxes and other unsightly rubbish into so handy a hiding-place.

On rising, the bedclothes should be turned right over the bottom rail, and a good housemaid will proceed as follows: Each sheet and blanket should be pulled out from under the mattress, separated and hung up if possible; the pillows and bolsters removed and placed on chairs or sofa; the mattress taken off and placed as close to the window as it will go, and the window opened wide.

It is a great mistake to fold up your night attire. It should be left to air with the clothing of the bed and not folded up and put away until the bedclothes have been thoroughly aired and replaced on the wire mattress.

Every bed should have within easy reach of it a box of safety matches and a small lamp or candle. It is a good plan to nail up one of the useful little hanging boxes just above the head of the bed; there is no danger then of overturning the table or chair on which it rests, and the hand can be instantly placed on it without grouping in the dark in an unaccustomed place.

A pretty bed pocket can be made out of a Japanese fan, covered with art muslin or some other cretonne, matching the bed curtains of counterpane. Make two divisions, one for the handkerchief, the other for the watch, and firmly secure a large curtain hook to the upper portion of the fan for hanging the watch.

Children should always sleep by themselves. Two narrow single beds take no more room than one double. It is especially unwholesome for a child to sleep with a grown-up person.

To prevent falling out of bed stitch a length of unbleached calico half its natural width on the outer edge of the mattress. Fasten a tape firmly to each upper corner, and tie these tapes round the bed posts at the top and foot of the beds. Calico walls are thus formed, which are strong enough to prevent the little ones from rolling out of bed. The calico should be tucked in under the mattress during the day.

Naval Pageant In Kobe Harbor

Five Long Lines of Battleshisp Salute the Mikado in Review.

Kang Yu Wei Reported to Have Fallen Into the Hands of Chinese Government.

Steamer Onafa, which arrived from the Orient a day or two ago brought details of the great naval review, which took place at Kobe while the liner was at port. There were four lines of Japanese battleships, cruisers and smaller gunboats and destroyers all decked in bunting; and one row of British, American, French, German, Russian and Italian vessels. In all there were 47 battleships and cruisers and 23 torpedo destroyers flying the Rising Sun flag drawn up in four long lines off Kobe. The shipping in port was dressed, and the port was in gala array, triumphal arches, streamers, flags, and lanterns decorating streets and buildings.

The Emperor and suite had arrived at Makio, a watering place near Kobe, prior to April 11, and came by special train into Kobe Carriages were waiting at the depot escorted by troops, and a procession was formed through Kobe, the streets being lined with crowds, although unlike the crowds watching a similar function on this side of the water there were no people at windows in deference to the Japanese custom that no one must look down on the Emperor.

The procession proceeded to the American hatoba on the waterfront of Kobe, where steam launches were waiting and a party of officials received the Emperor and suite and then escorted all on board the launches, who took them to the first class Japanese battleship Asama. This vessel, followed by four cruisers and two torpedo destroyers as an escort, steamed at the rate of five knots an hour around the five long lines of battleships which formed such a brilliant naval pageant on the bright sunlit day. It was around the foreign vessels, including the British battleships Glory and Blenheim, the Italian cruiser Calabria, French cruiser Pascal, German cruiser Hansa, Russian cruiser Askold, and an American vessel. The warships fired salutes as the Asama passed. After the review the Emperor flew a signal extolling the fleet for its conspicuous progress in urging officers and men to renew their exertions so as to consummate the Imperial wishes, it being plain from the present condition of the world that success depends on naval development. A luncheon was served on the Asama and Izumro, at which 1300 covers were spread, and large numbers of foreign officials and officers were present, amongst others, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian Minister of Agriculture. A grand ball was given by the Minister of Marine and the Emperor retired to Makio for the night, the fleet concentrating off the Imperial villa, and illuminating it brilliantly with electric light.

According to advices received from Singapore by the steamer Oanfa, Kang Yu Wei the head of the China Reform Associations, which are now being pushed so vigorously wherever Chinese are gathered in this and other countries, is reported to have been arrested at Darjeeling together with another prominent Chinese charged with conspiracy against the Chinese government. It is said that the arrest was made through the instrumentality of Chinese agents and Kang Yu Wei and the other arrested Chinese have been ordered deported to China. There is some doubt as to the veracity of the report. If it is true it will mean death for Kang Yu Wei, for since he fled from China, assisted by the British government, there has been a price for his head. He came to Victoria for a time after a residence in Japan, and later went to Singapore, and thence to Darjeeling. It was reported by the Singapore Straits Times that the conspiracy he was alleged to have been fomenting had ramifications in Singapore and Hongkong. This is taken to refer to the recent abortive movement to seize Canton by what was said to have been a section of the Reformers.

A Kidney Sufferer FOR Fourteen Years.

TERRIBLE PAINS ACROSS THE BACK.

Could not Sit or Stand with Ease.

Consulted Five Different Doctors.

Doan's Kidney Pills

FINALLY MADE A COMPLETE CURE.

Mr. Jacob Jamieson, Jamieson Bros., the well-known Contractors and Builders, Welland, Ont., tells of how he was cured: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with kidney trouble which increased in severity the last five years. My most serious attack was four years ago, when I was completely incapacitated. I had terrible pains across my back, floating specks before my eyes and was in almost constant torment. I could not sit or stand with ease and was a wreck in health, having no appetite and lost greatly in flesh. I had taken medicine from five different doctors and also numerous other preparations to no purpose. I finally began to take Doan's Kidney Pills and before I had taken five boxes the trouble left me and I now feel better than I have for twenty years. Those who know me know how I was afflicted and say it is almost impossible to believe that I have been cured, yet they know it is so. I have passed the meridian of life but I feel that I have taken on the rosy hue of boyhood."

Price 50 cts per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers or

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INCUBATORS.

Received another shipment of Prairie State Incubators. Now is the time to place your orders and go into chicken raising. I have also received a few Panama Parrots which will make fine speakers Get one before they are all gone. All kinds of Feed and Poultry supplies. E. M NODEK, 8 Store street.

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Must Bear Signature of

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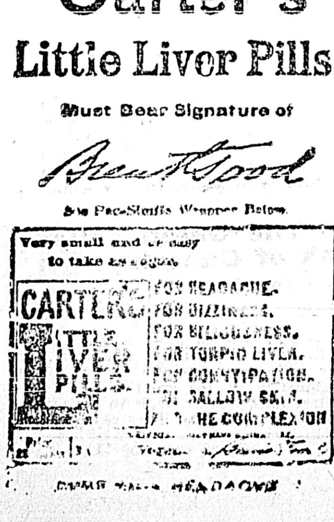

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S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, April 29, 10 a. m.

S. S. ALAMEDA for Honolulu, May 2, 2 p. m.

S. S. SONOMA, Saturday, May 2, for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m.

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PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

For South Eastern Alaska.

LEAVES VICTORIA 5 P. M.

Spokane, April 2, 14, 26.

Leave Seattle, 9 A. M.

City of Seattle or Spokane, April 2, 8 14, 20, 26, May 2 and every fourth day thereafter.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria, 8 P. M.

Queen, April 4, 19.
Senator, April 9, 24.
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Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

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Lake Erie—Canadian Pacific	June 18th
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New England—Dominion Line	May 14th
Mayflower—Dominion Line	May 21st
Commonwealth—Dominion Line	June 4th
Carpathia—Cunard Line	May 16th
Saxonia—Cunard Line	June 2nd
New York, N. Y.	
Umbria—Cunard Line	May 9th
Ivernia—Cunard Line	May 16th
Etruria—Cunard Line	May 23rd
Campania—Cunard Line	May 30th
Teutonic—White Star	May 13th
Germanic—White Star	May 20th
Cedric—White Star	May 22nd
Majestic—White Star	May 27th
Celtic—White Star	May 29th
Philadelphia—American Line	May 13th
St. Louis—American Line	May 20th
New York—American Line	May 27th
Zeeland—Red Star	May 16th
Finland—Red Star	May 23rd
Vaderland—Red Star	May 30th
Ethiopia—Anchor Line	May 9th
Anchoria—Anchor Line	May 16th
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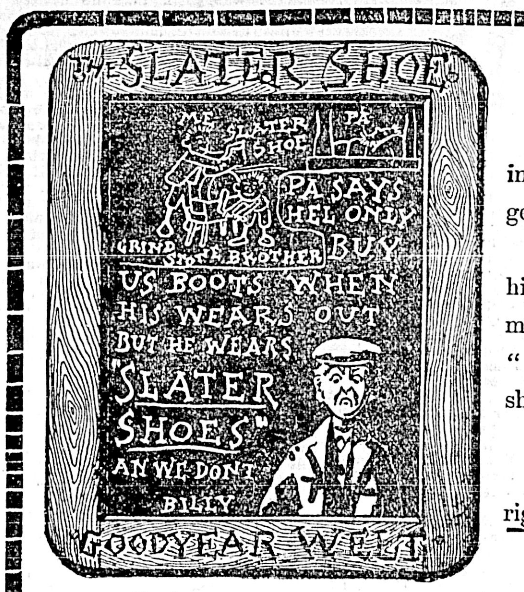

Wear

A picture is only the right colors put in the right place—but it takes a genius to put them there.

So in shoe-making it requires the highest specialized skill combined with materials on which it is safe to risk the "Slater" shoe reputation, to produce a shoe with the maximum of wear.

The real test of a shoe is its wear.

And wear is only good materials rightly put together.

And that's the genius of

"The Slater Shoe"

Made in Canada 40 Years:
For Men, $4.00 and $5.50.
For Women, $3.50 and $5.00.
For Boys, $2.50 to $3.50.
Sold in 15 "Slater" Stores and 200 Agencies.
"Slater" Shoe Polish Prolongs Shoe Life.

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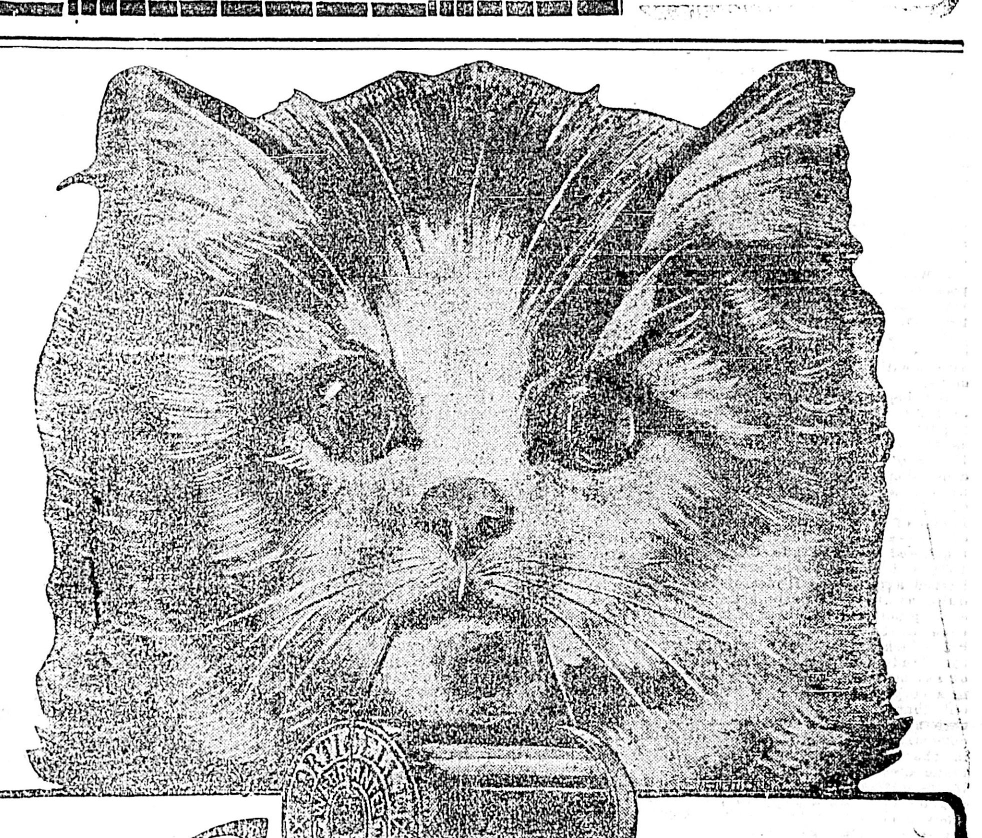

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Admitted by dressmakers to be the best sewing silk made. As Corticelli costs you no more than poor silk, why don't you buy it? Ask for "Corticelli" and politely, but firmly, refuse all substitutes, which some clerk may say are just as good.

Corticelli B. & A. ASIATIC DYES Wash Silks

IN PATENT HOLDERS.

The colors are fast—the silk the best. Put up in Patent Holders, which prevents waste by tangling or soiling—keeps each shade separate, and automatically measures a correct needleful.

Recommended as the only proper way to put up Filo and Floss Silks, and used by art societies everywhere. Over 400 different shades of silk to select from.

Corticelli .....Skirt..... Protector

Peculiar Wearing Qualities and Perfectly Straight Selvage.

Corticelli Skirt Protector is of firm and even texture. When soiled a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no damage done. Corticelli Skirt Protector is a great favorite with fashionable and careful dressers.

If you are not already a subscriber to Corticelli Home Needlework Magazine, become one now. Full information on application to Corticelli Silk Company, St. Johns, P. Q., or any other Corticelli office.

RIPANS

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the annual Court of Revision of the Municipality of the City of Victoria will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Douglas street, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May, 1903, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing complaints against the assessment as made by the Assessor, and for revising and correcting the Assessment Roll.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., April 16th, 1903.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

Commencing Sunday, May 3rd

And until further advised the following reduced rates will be in effect on Sundays:

From Victoria to Goldstream and return, adults	50c.
Children under 12 years	25c.
From Victoria to Shawnigan and return, Adults	75c.
Children under 12 years	40c.
From Victoria to Duncans and return, adults	$1.00
Children under 12 years	50c.

Trains leave Victoria at 9:00 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. The above rates are good to intermediate points.

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In Large and Small Sums at Current Rates.

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THE LABORER AND THE LAW

SOME weeks ago I delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Settlement at Canning Town to a working class audience. Those who listened were mostly dock laborers and gas workers, the tone of the meeting was mainly "Labor," the subject of the lecture, which was to form the introduction to a discussion, was the state of the law relating to labor disputes. I have been asked by the editor of the Contemporary Review to reproduce the substance of what I said as nearly as possible as I said it, and this I shall try to do.

I ventured to begin by pointing out that the chief necessity of the labor party at the present time was to cultivate the art of thinking clearly about what it wanted. It seemed to me, looking on as an outsider, that one reason why the Independent Labor party was making but little progress in the constituencies towards obtaining the confidence of the laboring classes themselves was just the want of such clear thinking. The programmes put forward were confined to a single class of topics and took but little account of the position of the nation in the world, and the extraordinary difficulties which the nation had to deal with if it was to maintain that position. In short the programme of the Labor party appeared to be deficient in scope. But it was not merely a wider point of view that the Labor party required in order to succeed. What seemed to be wanted, at least so it struck the onlooker, was a closer scrutiny of their own case by the labor representatives. For want of this they seemed to be unable, except in a few constituencies, to get hold and keep hold of their own class. They did not seem to have the material which was necessary if they were to succeed in persuading the public to assent to large proposals for social reform. I did not know that I could help materially, but I came before them that evening to talk to them about one particular topic of this nature, the situation which had arisen out of the recent decisions of the courts on labor questions. I was going to talk to them in the fashion to which I was most accustomed, the dry one of a lawyer. I stood there not as an advocate of either side, not as having any claim to be their representative, but simply seeking to thresh out the truth. Now the truth was often very difficult to reach, and in this case it was rather more than usually concealed.

I will try to reproduce as nearly as possible in the language used my attempt at an explanation of the legal position, and the remedy for it. The lecture was followed by keen discussion, and in the event there was more agreement than is usual on such occasions.

We began by talking of certain recent decisions of the courts, and of the important controversy which had arisen as to the effect of the decision of the House of Lords in the Taff Vale case, a decision which has since been followed by claims successfully based on it by the Taff Vale Railway company. The House of Lords, differing from the Court of Appeals, held that a trade union, registered under Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1876, can be sued in its registered name. The House of Lords was quite aware that parliament, or rather some prominent members of it who more than thirty years ago introduced the bill which subsequently became law as the Trade Union Act, 1871, had talked of saving trade unions from being sued in a corporate capacity, but they pointed out that the language that the legislature had ultimately settled on was not consistent, and that there were sections in the act of 1871 which did treat a trade union as being liable to penalties in its quasi-corporate character, and as capable of being a party to proceedings. They held that a trade union, whether registered or unregistered, could be sued in a proper form of proceeding. Now this decision, so I went on, is not likely to be altered by the legislature, any more than is the law as laid down by the House of Lords upon the second point which was involved. If a millionaire sends his carriage to the station to meet a guest, and his coachman drives clumsily, the millionaire is held liable, notwithstanding that he may have given the strictest directions to his coachman to drive carefully, and to avoid the very mistake which had led to the running over of somebody on the road. Why should a trade union be in any different position? It is true that their agents, assuming these agents to have done unlawful acts, may have been warned not to do them, just as the millionaire's coachman may have been warned to avoid running over people. But in both cases, if the agents, while they are acting within the scope of their employment—in other words, are in course of accomplishing what they are employed to do—commit a legal wrong, the principal is held liable. The reason is that having delegated a part of the business he must be treated as responsible for what happened in the course of the business which is his, although he has delegated it instead of doing it himself. This principle may be open to criticism, and has indeed been subject to criticism in many cases. But the answer has always been that considerations of public policy make it expedient that the law should be so, and it is not likely that parliament will ever alter the general principle. For a trade union to claim an exemption which neither a millionaire nor an individual laborer could assert a right to, would be to set up a claim of privilege, and this the trade unions are not likely to do. So far as I have seen, their officers are an exceptionally shrewd and sensible set of men, and not at all likely to put their case in a false position when they have once realized that to set up this claim really amounts to a demand of privilege. There is a very natural desire on the part of trade unions to keep their benefit funds free from liability. The only way to do this is to separate the benefit organization from the union organization. This may be a difficult thing, but it seems to me that this has got to be done if you are to get out of difficulties which lie deeper down than even the fact that the House of Lords decided the Taff Vale case as it did.

Let us pass, then, from what is after all a question which turns on technicalities to another question, which is one of substance—the question of the actions for which people may be rendered liable in the course of trade disputes. These actions assume the form either of refusal to work with blacklegs, or of picketing. There may be lawful refusal to work with blacklegs, and there may be lawful picketing. But there may also, according to some of the decisions, and for that matter according to common sense, be lawful things done in connection with both. Now I am going to try to explain, not what the law is on these two topics, because I am driven to say that I do not know what it is, but how the law has got into its present condition.

Let us take first unlawful combination. That some sorts of combination to put pressure in restraint of free action are lawful the House of Lords itself has decided. For example, where owners of ships in order to get the carrying trade exclusively into their own hands combined to regulate the affairs of the members of a combination which they had formed, and to force the shipping agents at the ports of call to boycott on their behalf competing shipowners who remained outside the combination, it was held by the House of Lords, presided over by the present Lord Chancellor, to be lawful. "Because," he says, "if no legal right has been interfered with and no legal injury inflicted, it is vain to say that a thing might have been done by an individual but cannot be done by a combination of persons." Each ship owner in the combination was simply trying to get the business away from his neighbors and to obtain it for himself, and this object was therefore—so declared the House of Lords—a lawful one and so was the combination to do it, although the result was to inflict heavy loss, and even ruin, upon the unhappy persons who were outside the combination. This was decided in 1891 in the Mogul Steamship company's case, and the decision is reported in the volume of Appeal Cases for 1892 at page 25.

The next step in the House of Lords' decision of what was lawful was taken in the great case of Allen v. Flood, which will be found reported at the beginning of 1898 volume of the Appeal Cases in the Law Reports. Flood and Taylor were shipwrights employed for the job on the repairs to the woodwork of a ship, and were liable to be discharged at any time. Some ironworkers who were employed upon the ironwork of the ship objected to Flood and Taylor being employed, on the ground that Flood and Taylor had previously worked at ironwork on a ship for another firm, the working on iron by shipwrights being objected to by the trade union of which the ironworkers were members. Allen was the delegate of the union, and he was sent for by the ironworkers and learned from them that they intended to strike. He went to the employers and told them that unless Flood and Taylor were discharged all the ironworkers would stop working; that the employers had no option; that the iron men meant to stop practically all shipwrights doing ironwork; and that wherever Flood and Taylor or any other shipwrights who had done ironwork were employed the boilermakers would cease work. The employers' manager gave evidence and said that if the boilermakers had stopped working it would have been serious for the employers' business, and that in fear of the threat being carried out he discharged Flood and Taylor. In this state of things Flood and Taylor brought action against Allen, and the jury found that Allen had acted maliciously in inducing the employers to discharge Flood and Taylor, and gave damages. The House of Lords, however, reversed this judgment, which had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, and decided in favor of the trade union delegate. There was a great differenec of opinion among the law lords but the majority, which included Lord Watson, Lord Herschell, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Davey, and Lord James of Hereford, decided that Allen had violated no legal right of the shipwrights, and that, therefore, it did not matter whether his motives were malicious or not.

I now turn to the more recent case of Quinn v. Leathem, which will be found reported in the Appeal Cases for 1901 at page 495. That was a very bad case. The plaintiff was a butcher at Lisburn, in the North of Ireland, who employed, besides certain members of a trade union called the Belfast Journeymen Butchers and Assistants' association, a man called Dickie and other presons who were not members of that union. The plaintiff, the employer, was summoned to a union meeting and was called on how he came to employ non-union men. He gave in, and offered to pay the fines for his non-union men and to have them admitted into the union. The union, however, refused to admit them till twelve months had expired, and the employer was told that all the persons with whom he dealt in the meat trade would be warned not to deal with him so that he would be ruined, unless he submitted and dismissed Dickie and the other non-union men. He refused to do so, and in consequence was blacklisted, and lost his business. The question was whether what had been done was lawful. It was in evidence that the union had frightened one Munce, a customer of the plaintiff's, out of dealing with him, and that he had suffered direct loss on this account. Now before I tell you what took place in the House of Lords I want you to digress for a moment. To my mind it is plain that an act done by one person may be quite lawful, and yet when the same act is done by a number of persons in concert it may be unlawful, quite apart from any doctrine of conspiracy. Suppose I have a grievance against somebody who lives, say, in Grosvenor square, and I intimate to him that I am going to call and ask him to redress this grievance. This is a perfectly lawful proposal upon my part. But if I and a thousand other people who desire to remonstrate with him arrange to call together, so that a great crowd will assemble outside his door, and perhaps terrify him, and at all events block the street, it is unlawful, not because of conspiracy, but because it amounts to a nuisance. How many people must come together before you get such an accumulation of them as will amount to a nuisance it is no more possible to say by counting heads than it is possible to tell how many grains are requisite to constitute a heap. But you can say that if a big crowd collects under such circumstances as I have described, this will be a nuisance, and a jury can so find; in other words it is a question of fact what amounts to a nuisance. For instance, most people have heard of a popular play called "Charley's Aunt." It was so popular that when it was advertised to be performed crowds of people used to collect outside the theatre in Wych street, and block up the road and front doors of their next-door neighbors. It was held that, however innocently the manager of the theatre had acted, he had created a nuisance. It was so decided in 1893 in Barber v. Penley, which you will find in the Law Reports for 1893, in volume II. of the Chancery Reports, at page 447. The law, as I have said, refuses to define a nuisance, and treats what amounts to one as a question of fact, and it is plain that whether you collect a crowd by putting attractive pictures in your window, or performing a popular play, or going to remonstrate with an employer at his works, you may cause what the law regards, as a nuisance. It is also plain that if a number of persons combine to boycott a man in his business, and do it in such numbers and in such a fashion as to be a terror to him, this will be a nuisance. What sort of action would amount to a nuisance is, as I have said, a question of fact which the common sense of the jury has to determine.

Now I have pointed out that Quinn v. Leathem was a very bad case, and I think it might have been determined, and really was determined, on the ground that what happened amounted to a nuisance, quite apart from any question of conspiracy. But there are expressions in the judgment of the House of Lords which seem to show that, though what had happened was in that particular case actionable on the footing of nuisance, there were other considerations which weighed with the tribunal. It is evident if you read the judgments, and it was still more evident if you followed the course of the case as those who, like myself, in it had to do, that the House of Lords in this occasion were not in sympathy with all that was laid down by the majority in Allen v. Flood. The present Lord Chancellor had dissented from the decision of the majority in Allen v. Flood, and it was plain that he desired to confine the doctrine there laid down within narrower limits than some at all events of the majority who sat in the House of Lords when Allen v. Flood was decided had done. Lord Halsbury says this at page 506 of the report: "Now before discussing the case of Allen v. Flood and what was decided therein, there are two observations of a general character which I wish to make, and one is to repeat what I have often said before, that every judgment must read as applicable to the particular facts proved, or assumed to be proved, since the generality of the expressions which may be found there are not intended to be expositions of the whole law, but governed and qualified by the particular facts of the case in which such expressions are to be found. The other is that a case is only an authority for what it actually decides. I entirely deny that it can be quoted for a proposition that may seem to follow logically from it. Such a mode of reasoning assumes that the law is not always logical at all. My lords, I think the application of these two propositions renders the decision of this case perfectly plain, notwithstanding the decision of the case of Allen v. Flood."

Lord Lindley made some observations on Lord Herschell's judgment in Allen v. Flood which show that he did not wholly agree with it. Lord Herschell had said that it did not matter whether Allen had told the employer that he, Allen, was taking the initiative in calling out the men, or that he was merely reporting their decision. "But, if," says Lord Lindley, "Lord Herschell meant to say that as a matter of law there is no difference between giving information that men will strike, or threatening to make them strike, by calling them out when they do not want to strike, I am unable to concur with him." It is true that Lord Lindley goes on to rest his judgment on the other ground which I have already indicated of nuisance, but it is clear, if you read it carefully, that both the and Lord Halsbury thought that the decision of the majority in Allen v. Flood had gone too far, the fact being that the composition of the court was different in the second case from what it was in the first, and that a different view of the matter prevailed on the second occasion.

Now let us see how the views of the various majorities who have decided the cases to which reference has been made really stand. One set of judges insists on the sacred right of man to work with whom he pleases. The other set with equal strenuousness insists on the sacred right of a man to work with whom it pleases him to refuse. It is obvious that these propositions are too general to afford any guidance. They belong to the region of ethics rather than to that of law. The antinomy they raise is not true legal antinomy. They turn in reality on a conflict of views as to the facts. The Mogul case was an endeavor by a great and powerful combination of shipowners to turn away the livelihood not only of a small steamship company, but of the port agents who worked for them. The circumstances were from one point of view very oppressive. They might have been looked on as amounting to a nuisance and therefore to a legal wrong. But the argument that the great shipping companies were seeking to develop their own trades prevailed. This was held to justify what otherwise might have amounted to a nuisance in law. That such an excuse was sufficient was not the view of the House of Lords as constituted in the year 1901, for see how differently the trade unions have fared. By the constitution of a trade union a number of workmen agree to follow the decisions of the managing committee, just as the combination of steamship companies did, and their purpose, just as was the case of the steamship companies, is the furtherance of their own interests. To this end they delegate the power of guiding their action to the committee and the secretary, but while the shipping companies may say to the port agents and small steamship companies, "You shall not earn your livelihood, for we will not work with those who deal with you," a trade union secretary apparently may not say this. It is difficult to see wherein the two cases lie. It seems as if the distinction lay, not in legal principle, but in the different complexion which the facts wear for the persons regarding them. No one who studies such cases as Allen v. Flood and Quinn v. Leathem, and compares the divergencies of view which they disclose with the opinions expressed in the earlier cases of Temperton v. Russell and the Mogul Steamship company, can say with truth that the law is easy to understand, or even that these propositions can be reconciled. The judges in Quinn v. Leathem evidently struggled against adopting the logical conclusions from previous judgments. For it does not assist to declare that what the steamship companies did was done in pursuance of their right to compete for trade to their own best advantage. It might with just as great a force be retorted that the whole history of trade unions is an illustration of insistence by the men on their right to make the best terms possible for themselves, by agreeing on the standard to which other laborers are to conform if they are to work with them. These decisions disclose divergencies of view amongst distinguished men who make it hopeless for anyone to try to say with accuracy or certainty what the law is. Speaking for myself, I should be very sorry to be called on to tell a trade union secretary how he could conduct a strike lawfully. The only safe answer I could give would be that having regard for the diverging opinions of the judges I did not know.

Let us turn to the law of picketing and see whether this is any more plain. By the Conspiracy act of 1875 anyone who, with a view to compel any person to abstain from working, wrongfully and without legal authority watches or besets the place where the other person works, or the approach to that place, commits a crime and may be imprisoned. There is a proviso to the section which says that attending at the place or approach to the place in order merely to obtain or communicate information is not to be deemed watching or besetting within the meaning of the section. Here again we have marked divergencies of judicial opinion. In the case of Lyons v. Wilkins, 1899, 1 Ch. 255, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams says this: "At the common law watching and besetting, apart from the law of conspiracy, might or might not be so conducted as to amount to a nuisance. Then came the act of 1875, which, in my opinion, is intended to define what kind of watching and besetting shall in future be warranted by law; and the definition, in my opinion, means that watching and besetting shall in future be confined to watching and besetting merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information.

"I think that the fact that the communication invites the men to discontinue working for the master as soon as they lawfully may does not thereby cause the communication to cease to be a communication within the meaning of the proviso.

"If the persuading takes any other shape than that of a communication within the meaning of the proviso contained in section 7, this would, in my opinion, make it unwarranted by this section, even though this persuasion might not otherwise be of such a character as to constitute a nuisance at common law. And even if the persuasion does not take the shape of such a communication, yet it may be made in such a manner as to constitute a common law nuisance and thus be wrongful.

"It is not, as I understand, suggested in this case, or found by Byrne J., that there are any facts in the present case to constitute the present persuasion a common law nuisance."

But this view of the law was not adopted by the two other judges who sat with him in the Court of Appeals. It was held that watching and besetting with a view to putting pressure upon workmen to come out is rendered unlawful by the section unless it is merely for the purpose of obtaining and communicating information as distinguished from persuasion, however peaceable. Now it is almost impossible in view of this decision to conduct a strike lawfully. There is in practice no information given for academic reasons, of with any motive except that of persuasion. To hold what the Court of Appeal held, not only in the case of Lyons v. Wilkins as decided in 1899, but in the earlier case in 1896, 1 Ch. 811, is to make the protection which the section affords to the workman a mere trap. It may be argued that a strike is a wicked thing and ought to be illegal in every shape and form. It may with equal force be said that the combination of the great ship owners against their weaker rivals to the extent of ruining them was likewise a wicked

(Continued on page 11.)

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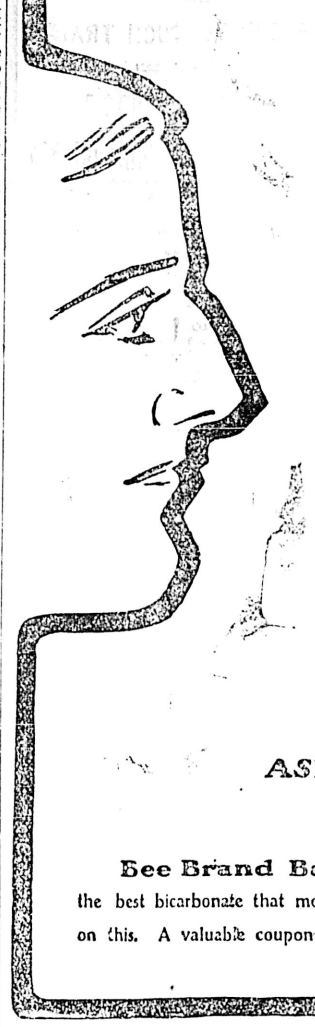

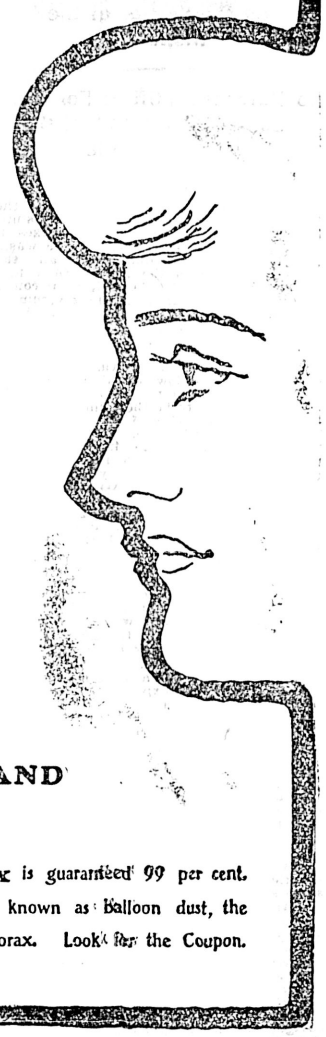

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Bee Brand Baking Soda is packed from the best bicarbonate that money can buy, and users can depend on this. A valuable coupon in each package.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - - - $1,000,000

Divided into 10,000 Shares of $100 Each.

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This Corporation has been formed for the purpose of dealing in lands in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Up to a few months ago practically the whole profit from dealing in the lands in the great western portion of our country had been reaped by shrewd American investors, who realized the immense possibilities and the certain future of western Canada before we Canadians realized the immense heritage which lay within the boundaries of our own country. In the last months of the year 1902, however, the promoters of this Corporation, having, through the different financial institutions with which they are connected, been obliged to make a careful study of the western situation, became so thoroughly satisfied of the certain future of the great west and of the practically assured profit from an investment in western lands that they decided to form a company to deal in land in the Canadian west. With that end in view a block of something over 125,000 acres was secured in the Big Quill Plains, in the District of Saskatchewan, and a company known as The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was formed for the purpose of acquiring and handling this block. The stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, was placed upon the market and offered to the public for subscription in January of the present year, and so prompt was the response that within one month it was necessary to close the stock books, and even then applications for a large quantity of stock were refused. But from a shareholder's standpoint the best part remains to be told. Before the sales of stock were stopped arrangements had been made with a large American land company for the sale of the whole of the company's land at a price so largely in excess of the purchase price that the stock of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, is already a very profitable one, and is held very firmly by its present holders, and all this was done in less than one month. Can any better proof be given of the wisdom of an investment in western lands?

At the time The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, were dealing with the Quill Plains lands the directors had in view several other available blocks of land and were having the same carefully examined, but waited until the result of the one operation proved to the Canadian public the safety and profit of an investment of this kind. This has now been abundantly shown by the success of The Eastern and Western Land Corporation, Limited, and we have therefore no hesitation in placing before the public the stock of The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited.

It is only within the last year or two that Canadians have come to realize that Canada's future in a great measure lies in the west, a country immeasurably larger than the east, and capable of supporting in comfort millions of people. Few in eastern Canada realize the great progress this western country is now making, and that before many years the west will surpass the east in point of population. Immigrants are pouring in, and the people of the United States especially are investing immense sums in land and holding for the rise which they know is sure to come. Lands in the west are increasing rapidly in value. Investments in them now are bound to realize handsome profits.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1902 sold 2,420,422 acres, as against 830,922 acres for the previous year; the Canada Northwest Land Company sold 510,000 acres, as against 120,000 acres for the previous year; the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company of St. Paul, Minn., sold over one million acres of land in 1902 at a profit of some millions of dollars; the Haslam Land and Investment Company of St. Paul, Minn., sold 300,000 acres in one year; the Northwest Colonization Company of St. Paul disposed of over 500,000 acres, and if to these be added the lands sold by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Northern Railway and other companies, syndicates and individuals, an opinion may be formed of the immense advance this western country has made in one year.

The Ontario and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, Limited, has purchased a large tract of land in what is known as the Vermilion River District in western Saskatchewan. It has been a tradition for years in the west that the most fertile belt of land in Canada, and therefore in the world, is situate in this district, which lies along and between the Battle River to the south and the Saskatchewan on the north. In this fertile country we have the right to select 300,000 acres of specially chosen land, and our selectors are now in the district carefully examining the land section by section. This land will lie along and between the Edmonton extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Continental Line of the Canadian Northern Railway, thus assuring to settlers the immense advantage of two competing lines of railway, each within easy access to their farms and to markets. For soil, water, timber, fuel, grass and hay this land is unsurpassed in the world, and these points are what determine the settler in choosing land. Our land immediately adjoins the Barr Settlement of British settlers and also Dr. Adams' colony of Norwegians, and the placing of over 20,000 settlers by these organizations in this district within the next year practically assures a rapid increase in the value of our lands.

No lands are purchased by this corporation except after a careful and capable report by the most experienced land selectors in the west, and thus practically every element of risk is eliminated from an investment in the shares of this company.

This is an investment which should especially appeal to the Canadian public, as it gives a practical certainty of profitable returns without the risk so often run in investing in companies doing a business of a hazardous nature, and it is an investment which Canadians, believing in their own country and its future, may make feeling that in so doing they are helping to develop their own land.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, Limited, now offers $800,000 of the capital stock of this Corporation, divided into 8,000 shares of $100 each, for subscription at par, 25 per cent. to be paid on application, 10 per cent. in 30 days thereafter, and 10 per cent. further in 60 days and the balance as called by the directors, if deemed necessary. Applications for stock will be accepted only in order of their receipt by the trustees and should be addressed to The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto.

Applications and also the large Prospectus of the Company may be obtained from **The Union Trust Company, Limited, Toronto,** or from any branch of **The Merchants Bank of Canada,** or of **The Union Bank of Canada,** through whom also applications and payments may be forwarded.

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THE LABORER AND THE LAW

(Continued from page 10.)

thing, yet the House of Lords has solemnly declared that this latter course of conduct is not wicked, but it is natural and legal on the part of persons carrying on business. One asks why the workmen should be in a different position from the capitalists, for it is difficult to distinguish the cases.

It seems as though there were only one way of solving the difficulties which arise from the existing state of the law. Actions which are perfectly innocent, whether done by one or a thousand persons, may be wickedly oppressive whether done by one person or by many. Everything turns on the form and the circumstances, and here as in other cases we cannot in advance answer the question how many grains are necessary to constitute a heap. It is fallacy to try to lay down an abstract criterion, whether by statute or judge-made law. The question is in each case one of fact, to be determined on the merits of the particular case, and to be judged by the common-sense view of plain men—by such a view as it is the province of a jury to form. If this be the right conclusion about the matter, then the course of the reformer, and indeed the duty of any government, must be to endeavor to put the law into an intelligible condition. What steps ought to be taken for the accomplishment of this purpose? Plainly, as I think, the appointment of a small commission of experts to report upon the state of the law, and to say what it is, how it can be expressed, and what it ought to be. Such a commission should be small and, above all, should not be representative of special points of view. It ought to be of a judicial or scientific character. A distinguished judge who has not manifested any particular tendencies in regard to labor questions in the course of his judgments might easily be found to preside over it. He might be assisted by another lawyer of eminence, selected in the same fashion. For a third member of the commission, and I think three would be the best number to constitute it, I should like to see some distinguished man, and there are several alive, who has had experience, in high administrative office, of the working out of trade union questions. Such a commission would frame a report, which of course would not be conclusive as to the remedy. But the conclusions to that report should be embodied in a bill and submitted for the consideration of parliament by the government of the day. There it would be thoroughly discussed, so that the common-sense view of the nation might be brought to bear upon the question whether the solution offered was satisfactory. At all events it is clear that parliament is wholly incapable of forming a useful decision upon the general problem without having before it the materials which only experts can furnish. My own view of the matter, speaking as a plain member of parliament, is that the law is in a muddled condition, and that this arises, not from any want of ability on the part of the great lawyers who have from time to time delivered conflicting opinions about it, but from the circumstance that these have been men of diverging political and economic views. It is wholly impossible to divest the minds of lawyers, however great, from some tinge of prepossession on questions such as these. As citizens they have formed opinions on one side or the other. Under such circumstances judge-made law, and most of our law is judge-made, is apt to produce unsatisfactory results. It is the fault not of the individual judges, but of human nature, and this has proved so in labor questions. No one, for example, could say that the views upon the law affecting such questions of the late Lord Herschell and the late Lord Bramwell had been formed from the same standpoint. It is not a question of one or the other having been right. It is the question of whether it is desirable to leave to the chances of individual opinion what is really a great question of national policy. Strikes are often, perhaps generally, oppressive. They may on occasions have proved to be the source of greater evils than the wrongs which they are intended to redress. But the law recognizes them as legal within some limits and it is a public mischief that nobody should know what these limits are, or whether the men have the same freedom of combined action as have the great capitalists.

Just because I think that what is lawful must be judged by the circumstance of each individual case and not by an abstract general principle which cannot be exhaustively defined in advance, it seems to me that no mere amendment of the Conspiracy act of 1875 is likely to do any good. It is already provided by section 3 of that act that a combination of two or more persons to do an act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employer and workman should not be indictable as a conspiracy or punishable as a crime, if such act would not be so punishable when done by an individual. But, as has been conclusively shown in such cases as Quinn v. Leathem, the same act, when done by one person, is harmless, may be so oppressive as to amount to a legal nuisance when done by a sufficient number. The result has been that the section I have quoted has thrown very little light on the law, and made very little change in it. The bill which has been produced by the National Labor Conference proposes to reform the law by providing that a combination by two or more persons to do an act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute should not be ground for an action, if such action when done by one person is not ground for an action. This merely extends the saving effect of section 3 of the existing Conspiracy act to civil proceedings. But I doubt whether this proposal would, if carried, have any practical effect, or whether it would not be as disappointing alike to the men and the judges as has been the section of the Conspiracy act itself. It is a matter of fact, as I have said, and not a matter of definable abstract principle, upon which each question turns. I should prefer myself not to attempt an abstract legal definition, but to state in an amending act that the only limit to freedom of action in case of strikes and picketing was the character of the particular act done. The simple question ought surely to be whether what is done amounts in the opinion of a jury, or some proper tribunal sitting as a jury, to be a nuisance. What a nuisance is or is not the courts have always most wisely refused to attempt to exhaustively define. Circumstances may excuse what would under different circumstances be a nuisance. The question whether they do is one for concrete sense rather than abstract law.

I wish, in conclusion, to repeat what I ventured to say in the beginning. The workmen of this ountry, like the workmen of other countries, have a number of grievances arising from the somewhat obscure state of the law. I believe that the vast majority of people are by no means unwilling to redress these grievances. But if they are to be redressed, the public will ask that they be formulated in a definite and intelligible fashion. When this has once been done the work becomes comparatively easy.

It is no use entering upon the work of reform unless you know definitely what you want. It was the precision of his demand that gave to Cobden his strength. What I would suggest to the labor leaders is that they should concentrate their efforts upon inquiry in the first place, with the view of afterwards taking the action which the results of that inquiry may disclose as necessary. In the absence of inquiry and of the facts which it has disclosed, it seems to me to be not improbable that would-be reformers of the law relating to labor will continue to beat the air in vain and fruitless endeavor. There has been plenty of talk, there has been singularly little result from it. It is time that those who feel the obligation to deal with social questions to be a serious and pressing matter should try to co-operate in finding a firm foundation upon which to erect the structure of reform.

R. B. HALDANE.

POINTS TO DECAY.

Towns in New England Once Active Given Over to Vice

Widespread interest has been aroused in New England by the sudden death on Feb. 26 at New Haven of the Rev. Henry L. Hutchins, an agent of the Connecticut Bible society, closely following, as it did, a sensational statement made by him which charged many of the small villages of Connecticut with depravity, illiteracy, and drunkenness to an excessive degree. Mr. Hutchins specified Ashford as a particularly flagrant instance of this deplorable state of affairs, but including many other places in his arraignment.

A Connecticut country family, consisting of a mother and three grown sons, who can trace their ancestry back to one of the proudest names among the settlers of New England any yet not one of whom can read, was one of the discoveries which the preacher described in a paper which he wrote on the day of his sudden death.

According to him not only moral deterioration existed among the country people in isolated districts of Connecticut but polygamy was often found there, besides other loose methods of marital relations. Mr. Hutchins declares that all through Connecticut he came upon an immense number of individual cases which seemed to show that with isolation of towns by reason of withdrawing of their manufactories and home industries, had also come a steady mental and moral deterioration, so that today Connecticut native stock was either dying off or becoming degenerated.

ENTIRE TOWNS GOING TO DECAY.

The proofs of this decaying country life, Mr. Hutchins said, were to be seen in the hundreds of abandoned farms, ruined mills, tumbledown factories and silent churches. "A stately mansion of the past is now occupied by either some degenerative native or by an alien, whose meager wants are met by the use of the back rooms of the house, while the vacant front greets the passerby with the silence of the tomb. I have counted," he added, "seven such deserted homes within one mile, while only two houses were still occupied on a road that was once full of busy life, and that within fifteen miles of the city of New Haven.

"Sparse neighborhoods," he said, "and limited associations have led to the marrying and intermarrying of neighbors and even of near relatives, or of not marrying at all. We talk about the polygamy of the Mormons. I wonder if we realize how much there is of it actually in this state. Cases of this I have found abundantly in my travels throughout Connecticut.

"Decaying and dead New England blood is to be found in all such towns. The stamp of degeneracy is unmistakable. In one town (Ashford) of about 200 families 36 per cent. of the people are nonchurchgoers and 39 per cent. of the children do not attend school. The main organization, as far as I could see, in that town was a brass band, and this was fostered with a care that neither church nor schoolhouse received. Illiteracy, insanity, and imbecility were in this town in a marked degree.

TWO CHURCHES BUT NO PREACHERS

"In Fairfield country is a town of nearly the same population, and in nearly the same degenerated condition. There are two churches here, but neither supports a preacher. Here is a class of people who might be called the 'mountain whites of Connecticut.' These poor whites of the north are becoming a new class in New England that is being made off of the old New England blood, degenerated to its present condition. These are the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the better classes. They have no ambitions, are improvident, ignorant, often, not able to read or write, loose in their family relations, which is, by the way, one of the curses of Connecticut, socially corrupt, given to hard cider drinking, and often to the opium habit.

"They herd together as in one such house I found the patriarch of the tribe, perhaps 60 years old, with his wife, son, and an orphan grandson. With them were another son, his wife, and his five children; then another daughter, with her husband and three small children; and still another, with her husband and infant. They were all living comfortably on what odd jobs they could pick up. Vice and filth reign in some of the places called homes.

"In these towns the church, as an institution, is hardly holding its own and is having little intellectual leadership. In one town of 400 inhabitants and three churches one has an attendance of thirty-five another of twenty, and a third of eight. In another town of 600 people there are sixty church members. Often half a dozen persons of some one family bear the entire support of what was once a community institution.

PAYING CHINESE TROOPS

For years—as long as any body has known anything of China—it has been customary for the Government to turn over to the Colonel of the regiment of the army the money needed to pay his men. He took for himself as much as his conscience and the circumstances would allow; then passed it on to the Lieutenant-Colonel, who took out his "squeeze," and then the balance was divided among the Captains, who paid themselves and distributed what they had left among the men. Nobody has a fixed salary. Everybody was dependent upon the generosity of his superior officers, and it was customary for the superior officers to exaggerate when they submitted their estimates of the amount needed. The Colonel of a regiment, for example, would ask for funds to pay 1,000 men, when he had only 450 in his command, hoping to receive a sufficient amount to satisfy everybody. A reform has been ordered, and the Emperor, or whoever controls him, is evidently determined to stop the practice because the edict referred to calls upon the generals to make investigations and report all officers of the army who have been in the habit of using "dummies" in making up their regimental rolls. They are also instructed to give notice that any one found guilty of such fraud hereafter will be punished by decapitation. If that order had gone into effect a few years ago nearly every officer in the Chinese army would have had his head cut off.

PERPETUAL HEAT

In a communication just made to the Paris Academie des Sciences, M. Curie announces a further extraordinary property of the marvelous element radium, which was, it will be remembered, the joint discovery of himself and his distinguished wife. It appears that radium has the property of maintaining itself at a temperature of about 2.7 deg. Fahr. above surrounding objects, and apparently does this for an indefinite period. At any rate, no change is found in its properties after a lapse of months. The amount of heat emitted is such that the body is capable of melting its own weight of ice every hour. Where the energy comes from is a mystery; possibly the heat observed merely arises from the energy of the particles radiated from the radium being turned into heat. The velocity of these particles is known to be enormous, perhaps one-tenth that of light. At this velocity the energy of a single grain weight would if entirely converted into heat, produce 28,000,000 British thermal units, or, say, as much as that due to the combustion of about one ton of good steam coal. It has been suggested that the energy evolved by the radium is merely picked up by it from the space surrounding the salt, and transformed into the heat observed. This, however, does not seem probable, though we note that it has the support of Sir William Crookes, since such a transformation would appear to involve a contradiction of the well-established principle of the degradation of energy. So far as is known, the only stores of energy available for such a purpose are of the low-grade type, which would have to be converted into high grade energy to give rise to the observed phenomenon; and, so far as is known, every transformation of energy naturally occurring takes place in the opposite direction to this. Were radium available in quantity, it might prove a substantial addition to our stores of energy, though one both difficult and dangerous to make any practical application of. Indeed, M. Curie has said that he would be afraid to enter a room containing a pound of the element, as he believes it would be fatal to go near it. A glass tube containing a few grains of the radium salts, and carried in the waistcoat pocket for a few hours, gave rise to painful sores, the skin in the vicinity of the tube being destroyed. The radiation has also a powerful effect on the nerve substance, and is thus fatal in living organisms, of which the nerve centres are sufficiently near their integument to be within range of the radiation.—Engineering.

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Animal Fables and Puzzles

BY W. M. GOODES

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The Animal Convention.

CAN YOU FIND THE OWL, FOX, LION, TIGER, ELEPHANT, BEAR, ZEBRA, WOLF, LEOPARD, MONKEY, CROCODILE AND THE HUNTER—TWELVE IN ALL?

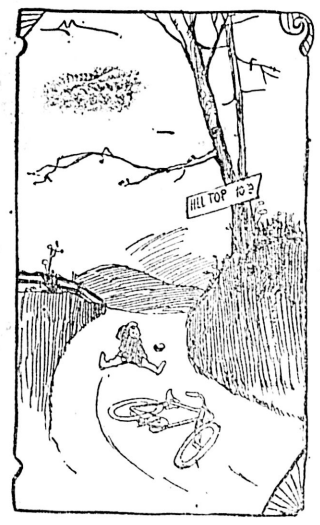
ONCE upon a time all the animals of the forest and jungle met in convention to talk over their weal and woes. The Owl, owing to his wisdom, was called upon to preside over them, and addressed them thus: "Fellow Citizens: It gives me pleasure to meet with you today, and I deem it great honor to preside over this convention. Now let us get to business at once, dispensing with the usual red-tape, such as reading of minutes, and rather consider the hours, for in them there are minutes to burn.' Then the fox arose and said: 'Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: The subject before us is so well understood that, if properly handled, I feel will be productive of great good. For instance, let us take the hours ranging from 1 till 3, or rather those following midnight. Now, they are hours which I prefer, when the chickens are quietly roosting and the farmers snoring comfortably in bed. Why, sirs, there is no time like it for prowling around, especially if the moon shines overhead." Then the Lion rose with much candor and said: "Mr. Chairman: I should like to remark to your honorable body that I prowl a little myself, but not in the darkness, for I am not afraid to face my foes in daylight, for I am the King of Beasts." This assertion seemed to anwer the Tiger very much, and in a rage he arose, remarking: Mr. Chairman: It strikes me that the remarks of the Lion are out of order; we did not come here to hear him proclaim himself King." Then the Elephant arose and said: "Pardon me, but I coincide with the Tiger's views, and feel assured that you'll all agree that if the Lion is King, it is news." In the meantime, the Bear had grown very uneasy, and rising slowly from his seat, said: "Gentlemen, this is all out of order, and I object. 'Tis not for such nonsense we meet today. Let us, therefore, return to our subject and with sound judgment discuss the topic of hours before we get into a fuss." Now, these remarks seemed to tickle the Zebra very much, who, smiling on the Lion's dark frown, said: "Mr. Chairman, You'll no doubt observe that the stripes on my body are black. Now, suppose you come across me in darkness, do you think you could as readily tell their color? I'm afraid not." Then the Wolf arose, and, bowing to the chairman, said to the Leopard: "Do you choose to prowl in the daylight or prefer to spend those bright hours in bed?" I think, sirs," said the Leopard, "that all will agree daylight, as things are so easy to see." "Very true, I'll admit," sand the Monkey, "that is, in a general way; but suppose you should meet with a bullet, do you think you'd be apt to see it, I pray? Let us then suppose, for instance, the bullet be sent in the dark. Don't you think the chances are that it would go wide of the mark?" "I beg pardon, Mr. Chairman, the Crocodile smilingly said, is it not time for recess and lunch? I move we adjourn for awhile." Whereupon the Gifaffe seconded the motion, and said: "Should we agree to adjourn, I think that there will be but few return, for I see in yonder thicket a company of fierce hunters with guns." Then the panic which followed was awful, and the animals set up wailing, but the wail of the Monkey was loudest of all, for the Elephant trod on his tail. The Crocodile, Bear and Tiger acted as though they'd been drinking, while the sly Fox tried to crawl in the Elephant's trunk. The Leopard fell over the Zebra, who thought himself hit with a bullet, therupon he immediately fell down in a fit. The Wolf nearly scared the Lion to death by trying to hide in his mane, while the Giraffe acted so strangely that the Owl thought he'd gone insane. So at last, in utter confusion, they scattered and scampered pell-mell, and since that time the animals have gotten on very nicely without any convention at all.

The moral of this fable is that conventions are more productive of hot air than anything else.

W. M. GOODES.

Humors of all kinds are prolific of worse troubles. They may be entirely expelled by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Below we print ten pictures. Each represents the name or a part of a ship. The first is Wheel—See if you can guess best.



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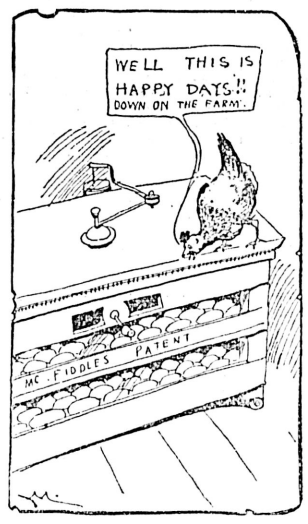
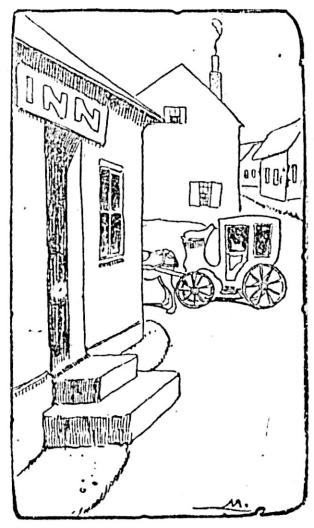
Following are the other five pictures. Each represents the name of a part of a ship.



SIX

SEVEN



EIGHT

NINE.

TEN

ANSWERS FOR APRIL 26.

No. 1—Virginia Harned.
No. 2—Lillian Russell.
No. 3—Bernhardt.
No. 4—Anna Held.
No. 5—Julia Marlowe.
No. 6—Blanche Walsh.
No. 7—Duse.
No. 8—Maud Adams.
No. 9—Lilly Langtry.
No. 10—Viola Allen.

HOW TO MANAGE A HOME

For no class should there be more sympathy than for the young housekeepers who are trying their best to make a limited income cover a thousand and one expenses of daily life.

The young wife is apt to blame herself because a dollar does not contain more than four quarters, and to wonder how she can put aside that something for a "rainy day," which gives such peace of mind.

When first married the husband probably set aside whatever he could afford for little expenses. At first this seemed sufficient, and the housewife could put away a little occasionally to prevent the horrible feeling of helplessness which lack of ready money always brings.

But in two or three years everything changes, the demands of one week encroach upon the next, and the saving of a dollar or two is impossible.

Herein lies the difficulty, that while the allowance made to the wife remains stationary, the demands upon it have been constantly increasing. The first year or two is always the cheapest. For one thing, little, if any, new clothing is required. The bride's trousseau acts as a basis from which at small expense gowns, hats and cloaks may be evolved.

During the first two years, also, the furniture and cooking utensils being nearly new, repairs and additions amount to a very small item.

Often, too, the little ones come, but the allowance remains the same, and the wants of three must be met by what sufficed for two. The husband seldom realizes that while he works no harder, comparatively, one year than the other, each year of married life brings to his wife new experiences and increasing duties. He should increase the household allowances accordingly.

Bright, healthy children are good investments; their sturdy limbs and rosy cheeks promise a better provision for the future than the savings bank, much as we admire the latter excellent institution. Money spent on the children's food and warm clothing will yield good interest, and in this way it is better to save off the rainy day than to save up for it when you can ill afford to do so, and thus hasten the coming of that rainy day.

The young wife should, if possible, choose the food for her household herself. She then sees what is good and cheap at the same time. Then good judgment is required in discriminating between the different kinds of food. Many recipes which on the surface appear economical are not so, because they are either unpalatable or else require so many accessories that in the end the dish costs as much as a good roast.

Always purchase at a time when the commodities, which vary in price according to the season, are cheapest. Several dollars may be saved by purchasing coal in large quantities at summer prices. Cents may be saved by buying plenty of soap and storing it till it is well dried, and uses up less extravagently. A considerable sum may also be saved by purchasing flour at its cheapest seasons.

WHY APPETITE IS FIRST AID TO DIGESTION.

That appetite is the first and most important aid to digestion all authorities agree. Recently the famous Dr. Pawlow, who received the Nobel prize in 1901, has found by a series of experiments, that indigestion can hardly exist at all where there is appetite for food, even though that appetite be, upon occassion, artificially stimulated. Here are some of Dr. Pawlow's conclusions as a result of his experiments:

A restriction of the amount of food taken at any one meal is important as awakening a further appetite, and hence a more copious flow of digestive juices. Food given in small portions, at frequent intervals, is more potent in promoting secretory activity in the digestive glands than when the same amount of food is given in one meal.

The development of appetite or zest for food enters largely into the sequence of foods chosen for the chief meal of the day. Experimental evidence shows that this sequence, first observed as an empirical custom, has a definite physiological basis of fact, and is, indeed, a rational procedure.

The meal is begun with foods designed more to promote appetite than afford nutrition. The soups that follow act directly upon the secreting mechanism of the gastric glands. Among the chief chemical excitants of gastric secretion are the extracts of meat, and it is these extracts that form the principal constituents of bouillon.

Real appetite sets in with eating. It is in part created by the taste of food. In animals a craving for food creates an impulse to seek it. In both cases Dr. Pawlow's experiments prove that appetite thus aroused is the strongest exciter of the several gastric glands; for even in starving animals food introduced direct into the stomach, without attracting the animal's attention, or awakening the desire for food by sight of smell, totally fails to stimulate the gastric glands or to provoke any secretion of the digestive juices. From this fact the immense importance of the "appetite" digestive secretion is apparent. It has been called the "igniting juice," for without it the food remains in the stomach for a considerable period entirely unaltered. It may be more than an hour before any gastric secretion takes place, and then only when the food contains some chemical constituent that acts directly as an exciter of gastric secretion. This explains why food eaten without appetite is a cause of gastric disturbances.

Food should therefore be eaten with interest and enjoyment. The busy man must put aside his cares and troubles when he comes to his meals. The formalities of a set meal, and the ritual observed in the partaking of the various courses of a dinner, have their importance as appealing to the psychological factor in the secretion of the digestive juices.

Bitters, and particularly alkaline bitters, have been held to promote digestion, but want of an physiological proof of their potency has led to an unwarranted neglect of their use. Pawlow claims that they stimulate the digestion by the unconscious comparison of their disagreeable taste with the more pleasant taste of food.

Acid wines are also approved by Dr. Pawlow, although the total abstainer may note that it is the acid he commends, not the alcohol. The former, he says, provides a part of the acid necessary for the activity of the gastric ferment. The acid also plays another important part. Dr. Pawlow finds that its action upon the mucous members of the duodenum is a direct excitant of pancreatic secretion. Arrived at the pancreas this secretion is a direct chemical excitant of pancreatic secretion. Any acid, and more particularly the hyrochloric acid of gastric juices, is thus a direct and immediate cause of pancreatic activity. Gastric digestion is the proper precursor of pancreatic digestion.

In children particularly habits and tastes as regards food require careful education, otherwise a proper variation in diet is difficult to obtain.

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